

Jordan to attend Olympic Games

ZARQA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Monday the Jordan had tentatively decided to take part in the forthcoming Olympic Games scheduled to be held in Seoul, South Korea, next year. The Crown Prince, speaking at a meeting with the presidents of national sports clubs, said that representatives of Jordan should act modestly in the sports field and exert genuine efforts in representing the Kingdom. The Jordanian Olympic Committee had taken steps to prepare and train Jordanian groups and individuals taking part in the games. The Crown Prince called for further meetings to evaluate the sports situation in the Kingdom and to identify means and ways of improving sports in the Kingdom. Monday's meeting was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة
نشرتها نقابة الصحفيين الأردنيين

Pakistan shoots down Afghan plane

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani fighters on Monday shot down an Afghan military reconnaissance plane which intruded some 16 kilometres across the border, an eyewitness said. Major Shah Nawaz of the Kurram militia told Reuters by telephone the plane was hit by a missile and crashed into a mountain range close to the frontier. "I saw it with my own eyes, and I heard the bang as it crashed into the mountains," he said from Parachinar, in the Kurram Salient which juts into Afghanistan. The incident took place near Teri Mangal where Pakistan says Afghan warplanes killed 89 people and injured more than 100 in two bombings last Monday. The Soviet-backed Afghan government has denied it. No comment was immediately available from Kabul on Monday's report. The two countries have been at loggerheads since the 1978 Communist takeover in Afghanistan and both regularly report incidents along the border. The Pakistani Defence Ministry announced that an Afghan plane had been shot down, only the second "kill" claimed by the air force, but gave no details. Major Shah Nawaz identified the plane as an Antonov-26 transport plane modified for reconnaissance and photography.

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Arab talks postponed

TUNIS (R) — An Arab League foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for next Wednesday has been postponed to a date yet to be fixed, Arab diplomatic sources said Monday. Saudi Arabia requested the postponement of the regular six-monthly session of foreign ministers of the 21-member league, the sources said. Saturday has been proposed as a possible alternative. Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal is due to take over from Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim as president of the session under a rotating system.

Israel jails 2 Arabs

LOD (R) — An Israeli military court on Monday sentenced to life imprisonment two Palestinians from the occupied West Bank convicted of alleged attacks which wounded five people. Jamal Matur, 26, and Mahmoud Matur, 27, both of Hebron, were found guilty of wounding two people in an explosion at a Jerusalem supermarket and three soldiers in another blast at hitchhiking post. They denied the charges. The explosions took place last year.

Clashes in Sidon

SIDON (R) — Palestinians and Lebanese police fought with machineguns and rocket-propelled grenades in this southern port city on Monday, security sources said. They said three people were injured when guerrillas advanced on a city police barracks to free two of their Palestinian comrades held there.

Raimond, U.N. chief discuss Mideast

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East were the main topics of discussion during an hour-long meeting on Monday between French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. A U.N. spokesman said the discussion on the Middle East focused on prospects for a peace conference and on the operations of the U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Pertini leaves hospital

ROME (AP) — Former President Sandro Pertini, 91, was released from the hospital Monday after a week of collapsing during a state funeral for a general killed by gunmen. "I feel fine, I'm going home to rest," Mr. Pertini told reporters gathered at Rome's Policlinic Hospital.

U.S. replacing all Marines in Moscow

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States on Monday announced that it was replacing all 28 Marine security guards at its embassy in Moscow after two who were stationed there were arrested on spying charges. Deputy State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said the Marines would be rotated back to the United States by the end of April to help in an investigation of the security lapse (See Page 8).

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W. Bank and Gaza observe 'Land Day'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — At least one Palestinian and two Israelis were wounded Monday in "Land Day" protests in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip against Israeli expropriation of Arab land.

A Palestinian youth was hit by a riot when the army used gunfire to quell a demonstration at the Gaza refugee camp of Jabalya, the Israeli military said. Palestinian sources said that another youth was wounded by army fire. In the West Bank town of El Bireh, north of Jerusalem, an Israeli soldier was injured by rocks thrown at military vehicles and an Israeli bus driver was hurt near Nablus when his vehicle was stoned by Palestinians. "Land Day" commemorates the killing in 1976 by Israeli troops of six Arabs protesting against the expropriation of Arab-owned land.

The Israeli military imposed a four-hour curfew in the West Bank refugee camp of Balata following protests, and shopkeepers observed a commercial strike in East Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, El Bireh and the Gaza Strip.

In Nablus and Gaza, Palestinians said the army forced them to open their shops, breaking shop shutters or threatening to weld them shut if they did not comply. In Askar refugee camp, near Nablus, youths stoned an Israeli bus and lightly injured the driver.

In Kaladiah refugee camp, near Jerusalem, security forces arrested a 12-year-old youth after protesters burned tyres in protests.

Palestinians in Gaza said about 40 residents were arrested and sent to the Ansar two detention centre in the past week as part of Israeli precautions against protests.

The military said it had detained 10 Palestinians without charge and temporarily closed down two West Bank universities to avoid violence. Military censors prevented two East Jerusalem Palestinian newspapers from publishing editorials on "Land Day," their editors said.

Two other Palestinian universities closed voluntarily to avoid protests.

to the offices of Sunni Muslim Grand Mufti Hassan Khaled and the headquarters of Syrian forces in west Beirut.

Syrian officers have supervised safe-conduct for U.N. and other food convoys to the camps, but snipers have halted relief efforts since March 14.

The Amal-Palestinian struggle for control of five refugee camps in Beirut and South Lebanon has flared intermittently since 1985. Some 880 people have been killed since last September.

Bourj Al Barajneh's popular committee issued a statement appealing to Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, to "stop the bloodshed and killing, lift the Amal siege, get in supplies and evacuate the wounded."

Mr. Carter said he found strong support for the peace conference in the Arab countries he visited: "I found they are all ready to discuss peace with the Israelis and I know the Palestinian people share this conviction."

Mr. Carter, the architect of the 1979 Egypt-Israel treaty, visited Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Jordan before arriving in Israel last Thursday.

A Democrat, Mr. Carter said he would hold meetings with members of President Ronald Reagan's Republican administration when returned home.

"I don't think I want to comment now. I am going to meet with some Reagan officials when I get back home," Mr. Carter told reporters during his tour.

"I don't know the priorities they established, but my hope is that our country will play a leading role in helping to assemble the international peace conference."

Mr. Carter said he met with the families whose sons are missing from the 1982 Lebanon war and told them he was convinced Syria was not holding any of the soldiers.

"I discussed this quite thoroughly with President Hafez Al Asad. I don't believe there are any Israeli prisoners being held in Syria by Syrian forces or others," Mr. Carter said.

discussions as "vigorous, lively, animated, often forthright, but never hostile."

They said the first part of the talks explored differences between the two countries' systems, and how this manifested itself in their policies. "They were exploring each other's minds, trying to get a better understanding," the sources said.

The leaders discussed human rights issues, on which the two sides have differed openly, without going into individual cases.

Mrs. Thatcher has warned in a number of speeches that progress on arms control might depend on Moscow's observance of human rights, which has brought angry Soviet charges that she was trying to meddle in Soviet internal affairs.

Soviet sources indicated before the talks that Mr. Gorbachev would reject any linkage between human rights and arms control, and would respond with a list of British human rights violations if Mrs. Thatcher insisted.

British sources said the question of Northern Ireland, one of the items on the list, was mentioned by the Soviet leader.

Another contentious issue covered was arms control, including

PSD to acquire \$60m national computer network

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — The Public Security Department (PSD) has finalised plans to purchase a central command, control and communications computer system designed to bring about a complete overhaul of the department's present documentation and data system.

PSD Director-General Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali said Monday.

The purchase agreement for the \$60 million system will be signed in the next two months and the installation of the equipment is expected to be completed in three years from the date of the agreement.

Mr. Majali told the weekly Monday Press Circle. He said the system was designed by PSD experts and the department had received 23 international offers to supply it.

The PSD director-general said that purchase of the system would be financially beneficial to Jordan since the Kingdom would also hold the patent rights for the system and could sell it to interested countries.

The proposed system will be the first of its kind in the Arab World, he added. The system will reduce the number of PSD staff by one-third, according to Lt. Gen. Majali.

During Monday's gathering, organised by Press and Publications Department Director-General Musa Al Keilani, the PSD director-general also announced that the department was allocating JD 10 million to upgrade existing police stations around the Kingdom and build new ones. Also, he said, plans are

under way to set up special "security centres" which would encourage decentralisation and boost cooperation between the PSD and the public. Funds for both projects will come from the treasury over and above the regular PSD budget, he said.

A "security centre," he explained, is a full-fledged police station where all PSD services will be available. Two of such centres have already been set up and seven others will be set up during this year, he added.

The department also plans to introduce 36 mobile police stations in the next 18 months, he said.

In reply to a question, the PSD director-general acknowledged certain gaps in the implementation of law that discourage people from cooperating with police. He said certain committees were currently studying the prospects of introducing legislation amendments to strengthen cooperation between the public and police.

"It is true that in certain cases one may end up behind bars if he or she is a victim of a road accident to hospital," he said jokingly. He explained that the standing regulations require holding the person in custody until he or she is proved innocent. He said amendments under consideration provide for new procedures such as confining the testimony of the person concerned in a written statement rather than personal appearance in court.

On procedures against people who issue cheques without balance, Lt. Gen. Majali confirmed that a new court was being set up to handle such cases. Police help

the victims of such cases by apprehending the person or persons who issue such cheques and producing them in court, he said.

Private security agencies, said the PSD director-general, are allowed to operate in Jordan under legislations covering their operations. He denied that the operations of such services overlapped PSD activities.

Replying to questions, Lt. Gen. Majali said his department did not receive any petitions from any organisation to hold a demonstration in observance of Land Day, which fell on Monday.

"Demonstrations and rallies are not allowed here," he said noting that the PSD approved two requests — one from the Yarmouk University and another from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Atallah Atallah (Abu Za'im) to hold a gathering on the occasion.

A one-hour rally was held at the university in which the institution's president and some 200 students took part and delivered speeches.

Mr. Atallah staged another rally at the Sports City in Amman, Lt. Gen. Majali said.

Answering a question, he said that Jordan was implementing martial law because the country was still in a "state of war."

"However, the application of the law is nominal to the extent that people don't feel it," he said.

"Drug offences, terrorist crimes, and activities which threaten national security" are the major cases handled by the military court," he said.

(Continued on page 3)

Israel reports S. Lebanon clash amid efforts to beef up SLA

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli troops killed three commandos in clashes at the northern edge of Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon, a military spokesman said Monday.

Two of the commandos were killed Sunday night near the village of Armon, and the third in a clash two hours later, he said.

Israel said Sunday the three commandos were killed and five Israeli soldiers wounded in a clash north of the "security zone."

Israeli troops are building up a Christian-led Lebanese militia in South Lebanon to contain the increased resistance activity.

Reporters who were recently taken on a tour guided by the Israeli army saw Israeli trucks carrying barbed wire and other supplies to bolster positions of the South Lebanon Army (SLA).

The rebuilding effort came after the Lebanese militia showed signs of buckling in the face of a campaign begun last September

Rifai to visit U.S. next week

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Washington Post said Monday that Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri were scheduled to visit Washington next week for talks with U.S. administration officials on prospects for an international conference on the Middle East.

It noted that His Majesty King Hussein turned down an invitation in January largely because he was angry over the U.S. government sending arms to Iran. Mr. Rifai is expected to discuss whether a visit by the King would lead to progress towards an international conference, it said.

Quoting an unnamed State Department official, the Post said the prime minister would meet Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger during his April 6 and 7 visits.

"The King wants to see if this is an appropriate time to come, whether he should come this spring," it said.

Jordan Television quoted an unidentified U.S. official as saying on Sunday that U.S. officials were now convinced that Washington should play a more active role in the Middle East.

This, said the official, required increase of U.S. military presence in the Gulf region and a change in the U.S. position towards the call for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The official added that the U.S. administration had embarked on a new policy in the Middle East and would exert more efforts to regain its credibility in the region.

SLA commander Antoine Lahd, a Maronite Christian and retired Lebanese army general, said 100 of his men had been killed and 150 wounded since Israel withdrew the bulk of its army in June 1985.

"(Hizbollah) can bring people to the limits of our zone, attack and then retreat. That freedom of movement is the basis of the danger because they can mobilise much larger numbers than we have available in any given area," Lahd told reporters at his headquarters in the town of Marjayoun.

Lahd's force, backed by about 1,000 Israeli soldiers, patrols the "security zone" that Israel established in a strip five-to-15 kilometres deep in South Lebanon.

An Israeli officer who spoke on condition of anonymity said that on eight occasions Hizbollah men, attacking in groups of 50 to 100 men, overran isolated SLA outposts.

tries to contend that the Soviet Union could be trusted only if it changed its political system.

Declaring that Moscow was ready to discuss humanitarian issues with foreign leaders, he said the West was plagued with social problems such as widespread unemployment and homelessness and discrimination against trade unionists.

He rejected Western criticisms of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, saying certain forces in the West were interested only in torpedoing the chances of a political settlement of the conflict.

Mrs. Thatcher, also in remarks at the banquet, said a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan would play a crucial part in deciding how other countries viewed the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Thatcher reiterated her view that progress on arms control was linked to Soviet observance of the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki final act.

But she also said she had high hopes that Mr. Gorbachev's reforms would contribute to confidence between East and West, and her speech appeared less combative in tone than the remarks of the Kremlin leader.

Later on Monday, Mr. Gorbachev took the offensive against Mrs. Thatcher, throwing back at her the criticisms she made of Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

In remarks at a Kremlin banquet, Mr. Gorbachev said it was preposterous for Western coun-

Gorbachev and Thatcher hold 'vigorous, lively' talks

MOSCOW (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held her first round of talks Monday with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev on an agenda expected to cover internal change in the Soviet Union, arms control and Afghanistan.

Mrs. Thatcher on the third day of her official visit, first laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the red brick walls of the Kremlin. The monument commemorates the 20 million Soviets who died in World War II.

She then held a one-on-one meeting with the Soviet leader that lasted about two hours.

There was no immediate report from the Soviet media or British officials on the discussions, which were continuing after lunch.

The two leaders were joined by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who held separate morning talks.

The TASS news agency said Mr. Howe and Mr. Shevardnadze had a "frank and businesslike exchange of views" on international problems and relations between their countries, but provided no further details.

British sources described the

short-range weapons in which the Soviet side has a big advantage, and which Britain and its allies want included in a U.S.-Soviet deal to remove medium-range missiles from Europe.

The Soviet side wants a separate deal on short-range missiles.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mrs. Thatcher also discussed the British independent nuclear deterrent, which Britain has pledged to retain while the Soviet Union would like it included in East-West arms cuts.

British sources said the two leaders got down to "the gritty-gritty" on arms control, but had not exhausted the subject and were to return to it later.

The talks between the two leaders began in an informal way Sunday night as the two discussed the problems of change in Soviet society during the interval of a performance of the Bolshoi ballet.

Later on Monday, Mr. Gorbachev took the offensive against Mrs. Thatcher, throwing back at her the criticisms she made of Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

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Greece rejects Carrington offer to help resolve Aegean dispute

Turkish envoy reports on meeting with Papandreou

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington said Monday Greece had rejected his offer to try to help resolve a dispute with Turkey over oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea on the alliance's sensitive southern flank.

He said in a statement that Turkey had accepted his offer of "good offices" issued on Friday after both nearly came to blows, but that Greece had decided it preferred to seek a solution through other channels.

"My offer, of course, remains on the table, and I have sent a further message to Greece and Turkey, appealing to both to continue to exercise the utmost restraint and to work towards a definite solution of the dispute," he added.

The crisis blew up last week after Turkey said it would search for oil round three Greek islands off its coast following an announcement by Greece that it planned to drill east of the island of Thassos.

A clash was avoided when a Turkish research vessel, which had originally planned to enter disputed waters, remained inside Turkish waters and accompanying warships pulled back. Turkey said it would not prospect outside its territorial waters, if Greece also refrained. Carrington's offer to help resolve the row came after an emergency meeting of EC ambassadors on Friday appealed for restraint and called on both sides to "avoid recourse to force at all costs."

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou wants the dispute

settled at the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Lord Carrington, a former British foreign secretary, has kept a special eye on the stormy relations between Greece and Turkey since he took up his NATO post.

In Ankara, Turkey's ambassador to Athens briefed his government Monday on a meeting with Mr. Papandreou as tensions subsided over rival oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea.

The envoy, Nazmi Akiman, saw Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Undersecretary Nuzhet Kandemir, ministry officials said without revealing details.

Mr. Akiman, at his request, met Mr. Papandreou in Athens Sunday night for the first time in nearly three years. Neither side has said what transpired.

The Turkish ship at the centre of the crisis, Sismik 1, continued research in Turkish waters of the north Aegean and was watched for the first time by a Greek warship, which stayed outside Turkish territory, state radio said.

Western diplomats said the confrontation between Turkey and Greece, which at one point seemed headed for an armed clash, eased after intensive diplomatic contacts on Friday and Saturday involving Britain, the United States and other coun-

tries. But they said the two countries appeared to have resolved, independently of this pressure, to avoid a clash. Mr. Halefoglu said Sunday night the two sides were "constantly in communication."

One neutral envoy involved in the contacts said: "We urged both sides to keep cool and look for a peaceful solution but the pressure on them was that they knew any engagement would have unforeseen consequences."

Another diplomat said it appeared that Athens had taken up "although perhaps grudgingly" Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's statement in London on Friday night that the Sismik 1 would not go into international waters if Greece kept out.

Turkish officials said they had achieved their aim of preventing a Greek-based international consortium drilling for oil in international waters east of Thassos Island at the weekend.

A Turkish statement on Saturday night said the consortium and the Greek government, which plans to take control of it, had given assurances that they would stay in territorial waters.

Turkey says neither side may seek oil outside six-mile territorial waters while there is no agreement delimiting the continental shelf in the Aegean, where many of Greece's 2,500 islands are in sight of the Turkish coast.

A leading Turkish columnist, Mehmet Ali Birand of the liberal daily Milliyet, said the crisis had

shown the world that the Aegean was a disputed area where Turkey, as well as Greece, had claims and would defend them.

"Even if Turkey's stand is misunderstood (or) misinterpreted as a retreat, it has shown that it is the side that did not want a war, that was not determined to use force and which knew when to stop," he said.

In New York, an estimated 41,000 Greek-Americans, some waving anti-Turkish banners, marched up Fifth Avenue on Sunday in a politically charged Greek Independence Day parade.

The mood of the parade reflected anger, mingled with relief and pride, over the latest crisis in relations between Greece and Turkey.

"We're celebrating the independence of our ancestors from 400 years of Turkish domination," said Chris Sproul, former minority leader of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

"What we're also celebrating... is that the revolution continues against Turkish aggression," added California Assemblyman Art Agnos, who is running for mayor of San Francisco.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat who spoke at a pre-parade reception, said Greek and Turkey had been "mimics away from war," and said he was disturbed to learn that the Greek government "seemed to want to blame us" for the crisis.

Qadhafi reportedly making up with Iraq

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has turned his back on Iran in its war with Iraq and is now trying to mend bridges with Baghdad, a senior Palestinian official said Monday.

Salah Khalaf, senior aide to Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, told reporters that "secret contacts" were going on between Libyan and Iraqi officials in preparation for reconciliation.

Iraq severed relations with Col. Qadhafi's government two years ago in protest against the Libyan leader's alliance with Iran in the Gulf war, now in its seventh year.

Col. Qadhafi was recently quoted as saying he wanted an end to the "crazy war" between Iran and Iraq in the interest of both the Iraqi people and the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, told the reporters that Col. Qadhafi had ceased altogether his support for Iran in its war with Iraq and now regretted his arms supplies to Tehran.

Libya and Syria, the only two Arab countries that sided with Iran against Iraq in the war, have also been held responsible for the supply of long-range Soviet-made missiles which Iran uses against Baghdad and other Iraqi cities.

Abu Iyad, in Abu Dhabi to participate in Palestine Land Day celebrations, said Libyan political rallies are now calling for a peaceful end to war.

"Previously Qadhafi used to call for supporting Iran until the overthrow of the Iraqi regime," he added.

Mr. Khalaf said Col. Qadhafi launched an initiative to end the Gulf war which was "rejected and attacked by Tehran," following which the Libyan leader "firmly stressed that he will not support a party which calls for a regional war between Persians and Arabs."

An envoy of Col. Qadhafi, Miftah Al Ota Omar, was meanwhile in neighbouring Bahrain delivering a message to the Emir, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, to the background of reports that the Libyan leader is pressing for a pan-Arab summit to discuss the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Khalaf, who like Mr. Arafat and most of his leadership members are persons not grata with Damascus, said that Col. Qadhafi's new attitude on the Gulf war and other issues caused "clear differences between Libya and Syria."

As for Syrian relations with the PLO, Mr. Khalaf revealed that pro-Syrian Palestinian factions are now proposing "a kind of reconciliation conference to be held in Damascus and attended by all Palestinian factions," expressing readiness by Mr. Arafat's Fatah mainstream command group to attend the conference in Damascus.

Djibouti blast suspect appears in court

DIJBOUITI (R) — A Tunisian suspect has appeared in court in Djibouti accused of planting the bomb which killed 11 people, including five Frenchmen and three West Germans, in a Djibouti cafe on March 18.

Adonani Hamouda Hassan, whose passport says he is 27 and was born in the north Tunisian town of Bizerte, was arrested at Djibouti airport the day after the explosion as he prepared to board a plane for Aden in South Yemen.

President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti has said Hassan was recruited in Damascus to plant the bomb on behalf of a

Middle East extremist organisation called the "Troops of Revolutionaries and Resisters."

Judicial sources said Hassan told investigators the target of the bomb was the French military presence in the small Red Sea state, a major air and navy base for French forces.

Four of the five Frenchmen who died in the cafe blast were members of the 3,000-strong French garrison.

The judicial sources said the police arrested Hassan after a tip-off from a Djiboutian citizen. The police arrested several other people of Arab origin but later released them.

Hassan could face the death penalty if found guilty although no one has been executed in the Red Sea state in the 10 years since independence.

On Saturday the Djiboutian cabinet passed a draft law giving President Aptidon the right to designate any building used by the security forces as a temporary prison.

The law raised speculation that the Djiboutian authorities planned to hold Hassan in a military or paramilitary barracks, where security would be tighter than in any of the country's civilian prisons.

Israeli leaders welcome colonel's resignation over Pollard scandal

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli leaders welcomed Monday the decision by Col. Aviem Sella to resign as commander of a major air base and said they hoped the move would improve U.S.-Israeli relations strained by the Pollard spy scandal.

"He did what he had to do," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said.

A U.S. indictment accuses Col. Sella, 41, of recruiting Jonathan Pollard, a former U.S. navy analyst jailed for life in Washington for passing secret documents to Israel.

"America wanted a head to roll. I did only what any Jew would do. But the good of the country comes first and I am going," Col. Sella was quoted as saying by the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper.

"You will see the day will come when not only military men will have to pay the price," he said, without elaborating.

The newspaper quoted the colonel as saying he had recruited Pollard but had no direct involvement in running the espionage operation, which he said was con-

ducted by spy master Rafi Eitan. Calling the colonel's resignation Sunday a positive step, Abba Eban, chairman of a Parliamentary Intelligence Subcommittee investigating the scandal, said: "It is a contribution... towards relaxing tensions with the United States."

Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Navon said Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's approval of Col. Sella's appointment as commander of the Tel Noz Base was a mistake that the colonel had now rectified out of concern for his country.

Angry U.S. officials said they would suspend military cooperation with Col. Sella and his base after learning he had been promoted despite his alleged role in what Israeli leaders called a rogue operation.

In his letter of resignation, Col. Sella admitted no guilt, made no mention of the Pollard affair and accused no one else of wrongdoing. He said he would remain in the air force.

Col. Sella was questioned several times in recent weeks by a government-appointed two-man

panel investigating the scandal and by Eban's subcommittee.

The Pollard affair broke in November 1985 when federal agents arrested the American Jew and his wife outside the Israeli embassy in Washington, where they had sought asylum.

Embarrassed at being caught spying on its main ally and arms supplier, Israel apologised and blamed the espionage on a now-disbanded Defence Ministry unit.

Pollard said in a court statement that Israeli leaders had known of his actions.

U.S. officials said the Reagan administration was awaiting the results of two Israeli inquiries into the scandal and possible U.S. legal action against other Israelis involved in the espionage.

"The heat's not off altogether but it is probably a little down," a U.S. official said.

U.S. justice officials have said they are weighing whether to ask for indictments against three Israeli embassy officials alleged to have been involved in controlling Pollard.

Shamir emerges winner in party convention

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir won an unopposed vote of confidence as head of the right-wing Herut Party and his main rival emerged apparently weaker at the end of its convention Monday.

Deputy Prime Minister Dayan Levy, regarded as the strongest candidate to succeed Mr. Shamir, took just 56 per cent of the vote in winning a race for deputy party leader against the prime minister's candidate.

Two other Herut leaders, Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens, were each elected to key party positions with a 65 per cent majority.

"It was a slap in the face for Levy to receive such a narrow majority over such a political lightweight as Meir Cohen-Avidor," said a political reporter for state radio.

Cohen-Avidor, a back-bencher, was supported by Shamir, Sharon and Arens against Levy. A year after being hooted for his face off the convention stage, a

beaming Shamir was greeted Sunday by tumultuous applause on his re-election as party leader.

In a rousing acceptance speech, Shamir urged the party founded by Menachem Begin, Israel's prime minister from 1977 to 1983, to fight any attempt to give up the Arab territories captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

"They will be in our hands forever," he declared as party members applauded a speech in which Shamir mentioned the word "unity" 23 times.

Reacting bitterly Monday to his poor showing, Levy said anyone who believed Herut was united "does not have eyes and is deluding himself."

On Sunday night, fistfights broke out among delegates trying to decide how to count votes in balloting for the top party posts sought by Levy, Sharon and Arens.

Levy, a 49-year-old Moroccan immigrant who has adopted the Polish-speaking style of the Polish-born Begin, has often said he hopes to be Herut's next leader

when Shamir steps down.

He faces a strong challenge from Sharon, a hard-line former defence minister who oversaw Israel's costly 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Arens, a mild-mannered aeronautical engineer and Sharon's successor as defence chief, has been trying to build a power base in the party in preparation for a succession fight.

Israel's next general elections are scheduled for 1988 but the country is ruled by a fragile coalition government led by the Likud Bloc, of which Herut is the largest faction, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party.

Last year, Herut's convention was adjourned as angry delegates traded blows on the podium and accused Shamir of depriving Levy of the deputy leadership.

Taking no chances this time, Herut hired an army of security guards to keep order. "We learned our lesson and so did our leaders," one delegate said.

Junblatt: British aides discuss Waite

LONDON (AP) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt on Monday discussed with British officials the plight of missing envoy Terry Waite. After being quoted as saying he felt morally responsible for the disappearance.

Mr. Junblatt, whose militia had undertaken to protect Mr. Waite during the envoy's mission to Lebanon in January to try to secure the release of Western hostages, held a working lunch with Foreign Office Minister Timothy Renton.

Mr. Junblatt, who was due to meet the Archbishop of Canter-

bury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie was quoted earlier as saying he had "no idea if he (Waite) is alive or dead."

"I wish I could give his family hope. But I dare not do that," Mr. Junblatt was quoted as saying in an interview with the London Daily News.

"There is now a great weight on me and morally I feel responsible for what has happened to Terry," Mr. Junblatt was quoted as adding. "That is why I have come to explain things to the archbishop."

Mr. Waite vanished Jan. 20 in Beirut after telling his Druze

guards not to accompany him on a visit to Islamic fundamentalists who have held two Americans hostage since 1985.

The Americans, AP journalist Terry Anderson and educator Thomas Sutherland, are among 24 foreigners missing and believed held hostage in Beirut.

Mr. Waite, who is married and has four children, was on his fifth mission to secure the freedom of hostages.

"I warned him it was dangerous," Mr. Junblatt was quoted as saying, recalling the day Mr. Waite disappeared.

'Poindexter told Reagan of Iran cash for contras'

NEW YORK (R) — Former National Security Advisor John Poindexter told President Reagan on two occasions in 1986 that profits from arms sales to Iran were being diverted to Nicaraguan rebels, according to a report.

Adm. Poindexter resigned as head of the National Security Council (NSC) last November when the Reagan administration disclosed he was aware that part of the profits from the arms sales were diverted to contra rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

The report in Time magazine quoted unnamed friends of Poindexter's as saying he felt he was following Mr. Reagan's orders throughout the affair and that he kept the president adequately informed.

Mr. Reagan has repeatedly denied that he knew anything about the diversion of arms sales profits to the contras.

Iranian brothers stranded in no-mans-land

ANKARA (R) — The plight of two Iranian Christian brothers stranded in no-mans-land between Turkey and Syria for the past month has now been taken up by human rights workers, diplomatic sources said Monday.

Ernest and Antonio Panoussi, 18 and 17, have been existing on the charity of passing truck drivers in the seven kilometres strip between the two border posts and were recently given a tent to sleep in, they said.

The brothers and their parents, who are legally in Turkey, applied in January for asylum in Britain but the Foreign Office in London had failed to respond, the sources said.

A Turkish government spokesman said the brothers served short prison terms for entering Turkey on false passports and were then deported for humanitarian reasons to Syria rather than Iran.

The United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees office in Ankara is now pressing Turkish authorities to readmit the brothers and interview them as possible refugees, the sources said.

The family claimed asylum on the grounds that they were persecuted in Iran as Chaldean Christians, a church in communion with Rome, and because the father is by profession a master brewer in an anti-alcohol country.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	18-25
Tel: 773111-19	Top Twenty
PROGRAMME ONE	18-25
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	18-25
EXHIBITIONS	18-25
* An art exhibition by 17 contemporary Arab artists at the Petra Bank Art Gallery — Wadi Sagra Street, (until April 9)	18-25
* A plastic arts exhibition by Yarmouk University's painting club at the French Cultural Centre (until April 2)	18-25
FEATURE FILM	18-25
* "Caught on a Train" at 7:30 p.m. at the British Council.	18-25
PLAYS	18-25
* "Arabic plays for children daily at 10:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until March 31).	18-25
* An Arabic play from Bahrain at 8:00 p.m. daily at the Royal Cultural Centre (until March 31).	18-25
CULTURAL CENTRES	18-25
Royal Cultural Centre — Tel. 6610267	18-25
American Centre — 664371	18-25
American Centre Library — 664372	18-25
British Council — 6364778	18-25
French Cultural Centre — 637003	18-25
Goethe Institute — 641993	18-25
Soviet Cultural Centre — 644023	18-25
Spanish Cultural Centre — 624049	18-25
Spanish Cultural Centre — 639777	18-25
Haya Arts Centre — 665105	18-25
Houston Youth City — 667106	18-25
Y.W.C.A. — 641793	18-25
Y.W.M.C.A. — 646251	18-25
Amman Municipal Library — 637111	18-25
Univ. of Jordan Library — 843335	18-25
MUSEUMS	18-25
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	18-25
Fadhila Museum Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	18-25
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has	18-25

FOR THE TRAVELLER

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NEWS IN BRIEF

ARA earmarks funds for urgent projects

AOABA (Petra) — The Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) has decided to spend JD 195,000 on a number of urgent projects in Aqaba. The funds will finance the widening of streets, building walls around cemeteries, supplying electricity to one of the densely populated districts of the city and setting up a joint services council around the city of Aqaba. ARA Director General Bassam Qasbi made the announcement while on a tour of Rashidieh, Qweireh, Disi, Tawish and Manishier where he held meetings with mayors and heads of local councils.

PSD marks Al Israa Wal Mi'raj

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) Monday held a religious ceremony to celebrate Al Israa Wal Mi'raj (the Prophet Muhammad's nocturnal journey and ascension to Heaven). Addressing the ceremony, Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khatib, the Kingdom's Mufti, said that the anniversary should remind Muslims of the holy status of Jerusalem and Al Aqsa Mosque and should help the Arabs to work in unity for liberating the holy places. The ceremony was attended by PSD Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and senior PSD officers.

Geographic centre director returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal National Geographic Centre (RNGC) Director General Ra'fat Al Majali returned to Amman on Monday after taking part in the 34th international conference on electronics and the 27th conference on astronomy, both held in Italy. Mr. Majali said that participants in the six-day conference discussed working papers on the applications of remote sensing in the fields of geology, hydrology, agriculture, marine sciences, underground water and weather. He added that the Jordanian delegation discussed with officials at the Italian satellite station the possibility of benefiting from the station's work. A similar conference will be held in Amman towards the end of this year at the invitation of the RNGC.

Swedish group, JEA conclude seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar involving the ASEA group, one of the largest industrial energy groups in Sweden, and the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) ended in Amman on Monday. The two sides discussed matters related to JEA plans for expansion and for possible linkage of national grids with Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The talks covered static and series compensation in transmission and distribution networks, supervisory control of power systems, power and distribution cables, and high voltage direct current technology. ASEA hopes to be able to supply appliances and also give advice on various JEA projects in cooperation with local Jordanian contractors.

Australian envoy briefed on Disi scheme

AMMAN (Petra) — Australian Ambassador in Amman Terry Goggin Monday visited the Disi agricultural project in the southern region. Mr. Goggin was briefed by project officials on its role in the country's national economy.

Military attaches tour JESORS projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A number of military attaches accredited to Jordan and their wives on Sunday visited the Jordan Economic and Social Organisation for Retired Servicemen (JESORS). They were briefed by the organisation's chairman of the board and director general, Mohammad Bashir, on its development and the social, agricultural and construction projects it has carried out since its establishment. The military attaches later toured the organisation's food processing plant, its cattle farm in Dulul and fish farm in Al Manshiyah.

Jordan attends maritime assembly

JEDDAH (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a meeting of the general constituent assembly of a federation of ship owners in Islamic countries which has been formed by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). During the two-day meeting which opened on Monday in Jeddah, several subjects related to the federation's work, its administrative and financial affairs will be discussed by the delegates. The new federation aims at coordinating various Islamic countries maritime operations. The federation groups: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Tunisia, Sudan, Palestine, Mauritania, Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh and Jordan.

PSD to acquire \$60m computer system

(Continued from page 1)

Lt-Gen. Majali said there was no drug problem in Jordan, but "we are afraid of developing such a problem due to the country's geographical location, which is conducive to drug trafficking". He said although the number of drug addicts was still confined to a "few hundreds, we are worried of becoming pushed into it since there are a lot of traders who want to get rid of their material, in addition to some Jordanian citizens who have returned after getting hooked to drugs abroad and a number of Arab and foreign drug addicts residing here."

Asked when the problem in Jordan might become potentially threatening, he said, "when I learn about students (in high schools and universities) using drugs... when the initiation of drug use starts in institutions."

He couched that theft ranked number one on the scale of crimes committed in Jordan. Honour-related offences ranked second, he said.

Lt-Gen. Majali, who assumed his position in July 1985, brushed aside suggestions that the rate of criminal activities was increasing due to unemployment, a wide gap between incomes and the average citizen's financial situation and the presence of almost 220,000 foreigners in the country.

"The percentage of crimes has increased," he said, "but I don't think it has grown because of unemployment. The increase is absolutely reasonable and within the annual rate of the past five

years which is put at seven per cent." He said the number of crimes committed by foreigners in Jordan is 25 per cent more than the count of offences done by Jordanians.

To tighten PSD control over foreigners living here, the department has requested all non-Jordanians, regardless of their nationality, to register their names at the nearest police station, he noted.

He said the PSD was also coordinating with the Ministry of Labour to get all details on foreign workers here.

Asked whether any recent terrorist attack was committed against Jordan or any bombs had exploded here, Lt-Gen. Majali said: "From the past six months today, not a single sabotage has been reported."

However, he said, when Jordan decided to hang the assassin of YLO official Fahed Al Qawasmi, "we received a lot of threats."

He said there were four reasons which lessened the occurrence of any terrorist attack in Jordan: "We refuse to bow to any sort of blackmail; the intelligence service is very effective; citizens are very cooperative and our political stands are straightforward."

Lt-Gen. Majali said he had no information about reports that two Hindawi brothers — implicated in extremist activities in Britain and West Germany — were Israeli agents.

He said data gathered about the two classified them as



CROWN PRINCE VISITS ARMY HQ: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday visits the Army General Headquarters in Amman for a meeting with Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (Petra photo)

Soviet team tours Amman, Jordan Valley

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Supreme Soviet met here Monday with Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh and were briefed on the history and development of Amman. Mr. Rawabdeh said that influxes of refugees from Palestine since 1948 swelled the population of Amman and added that the capital's inhabitants now number nearly one million.

Mr. Rawabdeh also presented a briefing on the development and service programmes which the Greater Amman Municipality intends to carry out from now until the year 2005, and he presented the delegation with a book on Amman's development over the past 50 years. The Soviet delegation presented the mayor with a token gift.

After the meeting, the delegation, accompanied by Mr. Rawabdeh, toured the Roman Amphitheatre, the popular art museum downtown and Al Hashimieh public square. They also visited the Marka Housing project which is being carried out by the Urban Development Department to provide housing and services for low-income families.

Later on Monday, the Soviet delegation visited the Jordan Valley. They first visited the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) headquarters in Deir Alla where they were briefed by JVA Secretary General Mohammad Bani Hani on the authority's role in developing the Jordan Valley and providing the valley with water through building dams, setting up irrigation networks and providing farmers there with basic services. Dr. Bani Hani also explained to the delegation the current and future development projects which will be carried out by the JVA in the valley.

The guest delegation also visited the monument of the Karamah battle in North Shuneh in the Jordan Valley and were briefed by armed forces officers on the battle which took place on March 21, 1968 across the River Jordan. The head of the delegation Vladimir Orlov laid a wreath on the monument.

The delegation concluded their tour with a visit to the Dead Sea area where they saw tourist and natural attractions.

Vets send memo to Rifai

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Veterinarians Association has submitted a memorandum to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai detailing the problems and difficulties facing the association and urging the government to issue specific laws and regulations to organise the practice of veterinary medicine in Jordan.

The memorandum said that 40 per cent of the total number of 340 registered veterinarians now practice their profession in Jordan and this requires specific laws to regulate their practice. An appeal in this respect was submitted to the prime minister's office by the association five years ago but no action was taken at that time, the memorandum said. It referred to a recent study by the prime minister's legal office and the memo said that the study provided for the enactment of a law on the veterinary profession but that unforeseen factors have been holding up a government decision on the matter.

Vets in the W. Bank

The memorandum also urged the government to extend help to

Arab vets in the occupied Arab territories along the lines that the government has been helping doctors, engineers and other sectors of the Arab population living under occupation. It said that 25 per cent of the total registered veterinarians in the West Bank are unemployed and there is a serious shortage of veterinary services there.

This shortage, the memo said, has curtailed efforts to stem and curb animal diseases which adversely affect the living conditions of Arab farmers and therefore, the government is urged to extend support and assistance in this respect.

The memo voiced the association's appreciation for a government decision to open a veterinary department at the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Science and Technology near Ramtha and said this department will no doubt contribute positively towards the development of animal wealth in the Kingdom. The memo urged the government to give priority to the opening of the new department and providing sufficient financing for its programmes.

Austrian TV crew filming programme on Wadi Rumm

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism has invited European journalists and television crews to prepare television documentaries on the landmarks of Jordan as part of the ministry's efforts to promote and market Jordanian attractions abroad.

A spokesman for the ministry said that a television crew from Austria is currently filming the Wadi Rumm area and a programme on mountaineering there. Once completed, Austrian television will be telecasting one hour weekly programmes of the areas in Wadi Rumm via satellite, and the programme will be beamed to Switzerland, West Germany and Austria.

The Ministry of Tourism has invited Mr. Donnie Scott, one of

the most well-known mountain climbers in Britain, to visit Wadi Rumm. Mr. Scott is accompanied by a senior editor of "The Climber" magazine which carries features about sports events and mountaineering adventures. The magazine's editor will write features about the Wadi Rumm area, the spokesman said. Mountaineering has more than one million enthusiasts in Austria alone, and they, along with millions living in central Europe are expected to watch the Austrian television programmes about Jordan which, in turn, will help market Jordanian tourist regions in Europe. The programme will include aspects from a documentary written by Austrian Orientalists in 1990, according to the spokesman.

Khatib meets Bahraini troupe

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture Mohammad Al Khatib Monday conferred in his office with a visiting Bahraini folklore troupe for discussions on cultural and artistic cooperation between Bahrain and Jordan. The minister spoke about the potential of Arab culture and scopes of cooperation between Arab states and he called for stepped up coordination in theatre work among Arab artists and playwrights.

The delegation outlined the development of theatre and cultural activities in Bahrain and presented the minister with a token gift on the occasion of their visit to Jordan. Mr. Haider Mahmoud, the director general of the Department of Culture and Arts, was present at the meeting.

The Bahraini team represents Al Jazira club which was established in Manama in 1974. Its members are presently visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Department of Culture and Arts and are presenting a play on the Zionist domination of the world economy and the consequences on the Third World.

First north to south charity walk starts from Ramtha tomorrow

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — After months of preparation the sponsored march across the Kingdom will begin tomorrow and to raise funds for needy neurological patients, two Jordanians will tackle the unprecedented feat of walking the 423 kilometres from north to south. People from all walks of life have also come together for charity, the exercise and the "fun of it."

The walk kicks off from the public hospital in Ramtha at 10:00 a.m. Vicken Dakessian, Ali Pharaon and Halim Abu Rahme (who will all walk 210 kilometres) will cover 48 kilometres the first day, expecting to finish at 7:00 p.m. near the Zarqa River Basin in Jerash district. Various clubs and students and professors from Yarmouk University who have registered for the walk will accompany them.

Anyone can participate in any part of the three stages: the first from Ramtha public hospital to the Plaza Hotel; the second from the Plaza Hotel to the Gateway Hotel, and the third from the Gateway Hotel to the Aqaba Tourist Hotel. If walkers do not fill out sponsorship sheets, they have been requested to pay a symbolic fee of JD 5 in the Amman stage and JD 3 in the other two stages.

Fund for needy patients

The money raised will be for the establishment of a charitable fund for needy neurological patients at the Palestine Hospital in Amman. The fund may improve patient's chances of overcoming their disease since it is often a lack of funds which prevent early detection and treatment of such diseases, according to doctors at the hospital. It is hoped that when the walk

Majali outlines new framework of public security operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali on Monday briefed journalists on the administration and activities of the directorate and its new framework of operations. During the Monday Press Circle, Lt-Gen. Majali outlined the organisational structure of the PSD and the idea behind setting up security centres in districts of the Kingdom. He noted that the Public Security Directorate has undergone a major change since this administration came into office and said this basic change, and probably the main driving force behind all other changes, has been the introduction of a new concept into the organisation, and a new philosophical framework within which to operate. The concept of "comprehensive security," he continued, has been used to define the nature and the scope of PSD's role in society.

Lt-Gen. Majali said the mission of the police force is realised not only through traditional crime prevention and law enforcement, but through a process aimed at strengthening the interaction between the police organisation and the society it serves, on the basis of the following principles:

1. Reviving the social and civic roles of the police officer, and adding these to his traditional administrative and judicial duties.
2. Strengthening the relationship between the police officer and his local community, and encouraging the public to take an active part in crime prevention.
3. Facilitating transactions between the public and various service institutions, by acting as a conduit through which the public can interact with the authorities.
4. Involving the public in the resolution of all social problems relating to or emanating from security issues.
5. Willing to act as a representative of other security agencies, and coordinating efforts with them when addressing security related matters.
6. Acting as a liaison between the public and the various government authorities, assisting each side in expressing its viewpoint and for channelling energies in the same direction, that of the public good.
7. Meeting the needs of the society by ensuring a high standard of service and a fast response to most situations, such response not exceeding a few minutes in most cases.
8. Ensuring that sufficient resources exist within the organisation to give nationwide service in all areas of jurisdiction, without the need to depend on other agencies to perform the required tasks.
9. Defining an overall strategic plan to ensure that security prevails, and developing goals and objectives for the authorities to adopt in order to support such a plan, and coordinating with the various organisations and institutions involved in the maintenance of such a plan.

He went to explain that in order to enact this philosophy of comprehensive security, the idea for establishing security centres was initiated to be the smallest organisational unit within the Public Security organisation. The centres, he said, offer all the services available at the PSD, and even some that are not, adding that each centre has a limited and well-defined geographical jurisdiction to ensure a high quality of service.

Although security centres are the smallest unit in the organisational structure, nonetheless they have an abundance of functions to perform, and enjoy a high degree of autonomy in their operations, only looking to the higher echelons within the structure

for direction and support, if required, he continued.

Organisational levels

Lt-Gen. Majali went on to say that the creation of security centres and the corresponding elimination of two other levels in the organisational structure — what used to be called the police station and the area police — has resulted in an organisational structure that consists of only three levels of command: at the lowest level is the security centre and some 59 are planned to be distributed across the Kingdom. The geographical area of jurisdiction of the typical security centre will be between 5 and 10 square kilometres, while the population that the centre will serve will typically be about 50,000 people, he said.

At the next level are regional directorates within Jordan's ten geographical regions. He said the western part of the country is primarily urban and that this part of the country is divided into 9 regions; four in the north, four in the south, with the Amman region lying roughly in the middle. Lt-Gen. Majali said the nine regions are each controlled by a regional directorate, while the desert region in the east falls under the command of the desert police. Depending on its population, every region will have a different number of security centres operating within it, he explained.

At the highest level of the organisational structure is the Public Security Directorate, which has overall control and responsibility for all police, security and law enforcement functions in the Kingdom, he continued.

Lt-Gen. Majali said that under this structure, only steps exist between the lowest level of the organisational structure — the security centre — at which most of the public interface takes place, and the highest level, the director general of Public Security. This short route, he said, eliminates a lot of procedural red tape that would need to be gone through in order to go up the chain of command, and gives the various elements of the structure more responsibility and a higher degree of autonomy. The resulting organisation can therefore be described as one with autonomous command, and centralised control, he added.

Tools of the trade

With the structure of the organisation redefined within the framework of comprehensive security, the PSD director said various tools are needed for the organisation to perform its



Lt-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali

duties. He said the directorate has been working very hard for the last 18 months on the introduction of a number of programmes aimed at providing the PSD with the "tools of the trade." He said the PSD has been very successful in putting into effect many programmes and that many others are in the planning stages.

He said the programmes already functioning include:

1. Recruitment programmes requiring the selection of highly qualified personnel, including a requirement that all officer recruits be college graduates, and all non-commissioned officers be high school or vocational college graduates.
2. Training programmes which include professional training programmes for existing personnel as well as newly developed programmes for new recruits.
3. In the area of vehicles and equipment, a major re-evaluation of existing resources has been conducted, and all vehicles below a certain standard of acceptance have been replaced by new ones.
4. Technical equipment for the criminal investigations laboratory, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Department, the data processing department, as well as many other departments have been introduced to improve the quality of service offered by these departments.
5. The standard and quality of buildings and operational sites has been reconsidered, and many new building projects have been implemented.
6. The traditional weapons used by the police, and the various weapon training programmes have been re-evaluated, and replaced by modern equipment and programmes.
7. In the area of command and control, a major effort is underway to implement a nationwide command, control, communications and intelligence system (or what is usually referred to as C3I) which will allow the PSD to offer a very high standard of service to the public, while maintaining a very high degree of information control.



BMW 7 Series wins the 1987 Car Design Award

In honour of the valuable role Turin currently plays in world car design, the Region of Piedmont and the City of Turin established an international award to be assigned every year to the designer or design team whose contribution to car design is deserving of recognition.

Comune di Torino
Regione Piemonte 1984

The Turin/Piedmont Car Design Award for 1987 was given to the BMW design team around Claus Luthe for the new BMW 7 Series.

The international jury of eleven editors of car and design magazines nominated the BMW 7 Series "for its attractive, functional and aerodynamic design and elegant engineering of constructional details all put together in a still characteristic BMW appeal."

Runners up were the Audi 80, Opel Omega and Volvo 480 ES.

The international jury consists of the editors of

Automobil Revue, CH	Automobiles Classiques, F
Auto Motor and Sport, D	Auto Selekt, NL
Car, GB	Road & Track, USA
Automobile Magazine, USA	Velocidad, E
Vi bilagare, S	Car Styling, J

Auto Design, I

The trophy, a silver sculpture, showing a model of the die of a wheel turning, will be assigned to the BMW design team by the Mayor of Turin and the President of the Piedmont Region at the 57th International Motor Show in Geneva.

Jordan Times

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The Day of the Land

ELEVEN years ago yesterday, the land of Palestine exploded into one of the stormiest uprisings in its history. Thousands of Palestinians rose on the morning of March 30, 1976, in answer to the call of mayors and local councils to hold a general strike. Marching in the streets of Nazareth, Galilee, Sakhnin, and all the cities, towns and camps of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, unarmed Palestinians demonstrated against occupation, against the seizure of their land.

For Palestinians, land has more than a geographic dimension, and for most the Arab-Zionist conflict is not merely a border dispute; the land is the pillar of the Palestinians' national identity and the foundation for their right to self-determination.

For the sake of the land, Palestinians have sacrificed their lives, and people in the West Bank and Gaza live under the most horrific conditions and continue to resist the occupying force. Israeli governments, knowing the importance of the land, have had as their official policy the seizure and expulsion of Palestinians in order to bury their national identity, and to build Zionist settlements on their ruins.

The connection between more Jewish immigration into Palestine and more Palestinian emigration from their land is very clear. Eleven years ago the strike was to confront Israeli plans to confiscate 21,000 dunums in the Galilee and the triangle and build settlements there for "Jews in the diaspora." Eleven years later Israelis still occupy Palestinian land, and they are still following a policy of land seizure, settlement building, expulsion, "civil administration" and "autonomy," all in defiance of international law and United Nations resolutions.

The struggle to liberate the land falls not only on the shoulders of Palestinians in the occupied territories, but on all Arabs throughout the greater Arab Nation. We Arabs must respect and appreciate the experience of the Day of the Land, when unarmed masses rose up in unity to resist the seizure of their land. They demonstrated, held sit-ins, and formed committees to defend their land. Not one method was left untried. Let us not regard "Land Day" as merely a sad occasion to remember. Rather let us see in it a symbol of the steadfastness and struggle of Palestinian people to keep their homes, land and identity in face of the brutal Israeli onslaught to uproot and dispossess them.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Palestinian resistance continues

WE observe the Land Day anniversary with respect for the martyrs who fell in defence of their land. The Arab people of Palestine cannot but remain fast and defend their soil with their souls and their blood, and continue to resist Israel's measures and repressive actions against the Arab population. The resistance is being carried against the enemy in the streets of the cities and towns of the Palestinian land, and in the camps and the villages. The Land Day is an occasion for remembering that the land of Palestine has been occupied by the invaders since 1948, and also to remind the world that the Palestinian people continue to struggle for regaining their usurped territory and homes. They continue to fight the enemy with all their might and they have not lost hope nor have they despaired of regaining their rights and their land. The Arab people of Palestine have been maintaining a long struggle against the invaders; and the long years and the prolonged occupation have not reduced the momentum of the resistance, nor have they made the Arabs forget their lost land. The Land Day anniversary is an occasion that brings with it more optimism and hope that the invaders will be repelled and that the land will be maintained for the Arab people of Palestine. We are certain that the Arab people will continue their just struggle for defending the homeland and liberating territory usurped by the invaders. We greet the Palestinian people on this day and hope their endeavours and their courage will lead them to victory.

Al Dustour: Land Day rekindles hope

WHENEVER we observe the annual occasion of Land Day we feel that our faith in the Arab land of Palestine is strengthened and we are filled with extra hope and determination to maintain the struggle for liberation and freedom. With hope and optimism, the Arab people in the past were able to repel aggression and regain lost or usurped land, and over the years and ages the Arab people of this region have been able to confront and defeat the invaders and those who desecrated the Holy Land. The Land Day anniversary comes again this year as the Arab World faces very hard times, and as Arabs under Israeli occupation continue to face injustice and arbitrary measures designed to evict them from their homeland. The hard life which the Arab people of Palestine have been subjected to over the years has served as an incentive for them to carry on the struggle and the resistance and has urged them to offer more sacrifice and more martyrs and carry out heroic acts in the face of the Israeli invaders. The Israeli invaders who have occupied Arab land for more than four decades and transformed the occupied territories into a military fortress find themselves unable to wrest formal recognition of their occupation from the Arab Nation, and continue instead to face an escalation of resistance activity as the Arab people maintain their adherence to their homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Battle for the land goes on

THE anniversary of Land Day reminds the Arab people of their belonging to the Palestinian land, and also of the Arab identity of the usurped territory. The battle for the land is still on, and has not stopped ever since the Israelis started their occupation of our land. The invaders have massed troops and tightened their measures in the face of the Arab resistance, afraid of an all-out uprising by the Arab population. The Israelis have massed troops and armoured vehicles in towns and villages of the West Bank and have closed Arab universities and schools to thwart any attempt by the Arab people to launch anti-Israeli protests or try to regain hold of their usurped land. Every year the people of the Palestinian land observe this important occasion, to remind themselves of their usurped land and their duty for liberating this land from Israeli occupation. The struggle continues for the liberation of 2.7 million dunums of land in the occupied West Bank where the invaders have set up 250 settlements. The Arab people continue their resistance against the enemy and his plans, and maintain the struggle for abolishing all measures designed to perpetuate Israeli occupation of Palestinian land.

Master of the Shouf takes stock

Francoise Chipaux of Le Monde interviews Walid Junblatt

MUKHTARA — "We're back to square one. It's a new phase in the Lebanon war." In a reception room at his palace at Mukhtara, an imposing 16th century building perched on a crag with the snow-capped peaks of Mount Lebanon in the distance, Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and unchallenged leader of the Druze community, totted up the record of recent events in West Beirut. And he did so without illusions.

Like a sign of destiny, Syrian troops entered the largely Muslim section of the Lebanese capital for the second time just three weeks before the tenth anniversary of the assassination of his father, Kamal Junblatt, on March 16, 1977.

A few hours earlier at a bend in the road leading to the now dynamited village of Deir Duri, where Kamal Junblatt, then the all-powerful head of the Lebanese National Movement (a coalition of parties allied to the Palestinians), was killed, the young Druze leader, hailed by a crowd who held him in reverence, unveiled a commemorative plaque to his father. Driven out of West Beirut when Syrian troops entered it after a week of violent clashes, his militia today has an honoured role. While a detachment of the PSP's military police, dressed in olive green battle dress, red berets and white gloves and holding rifles with fixed bayonets, presented arms, hundreds of militiamen, including former Beirut neighbourhood bosses, chanted: "We offer you blood to protect you, Walid Bey."

Without apparent bitterness — "It's not a setback," he said — Junblatt accepted responsibility for starting the fighting in West Beirut in which his militiamen, along with those of the Lebanese Communist Party (LCP), fought against the Amal's Shi'ite militia for six days running and achieving a few notable successes.

Why did he do it? "Things just couldn't go on like that. The Communist Party's cadres were being methodically bled in southern Lebanon. The fate of the LCP reminds you of what

happened to the Tudeb and the liberals in Iran. When I was told that the LCP headquarters at Tarik Zuhdi (a West Beirut neighbourhood) was besieged by Amal, I took my decision alone. It was a stand on principle. They are our allies. We can't abandon them when they are threatened by a sort of Muslim obscurantism. Islam is not the Islam that is coming from Persia. It's something else, and nobody can question my Islamic faith."

Does the USSR bear responsibility for what happened? "They have been dragged into this perhaps because the LCP congress was held at my place in Baaklin and Karen Brutens (a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) was there. But he did not give the go-ahead. He told me: 'I understand you, but shouldn't you perhaps take a more moderate view?'"

Whatever the truth, the Soviet ambassador in Lebanon, Vasili Kolotosha, was prominent among those who rallied round Walid Junblatt. Moreover, when asked whether the USSR was his best ally, Junblatt answered: "It's a very important political ally, who represents a certain guarantee."

Was he expecting Damascus to retaliate? "Whatever happens will happen. I wasn't expecting it. But the Syrians were furious. They thought that Arafat and I were involved in a plot. Today we're being branded as 'Israeli Arafatists' and the Lebanese Communist Party is accused of being a front for Mossad in Lebanon. It's ridiculous, stupid."

What could be expected from the Syrian "pacification" of West Beirut? "Pacifying Beirut without a political overview is very risky," pointed out Junblatt. "We hope this return will be positive. But the political facts of the war have not changed. Israel is at Jezzin (15 kilometres from Mukhtara). Amin Gemayel and the (Phalangist) isolationist bloc are still there. The Americans are waiting. Will Israel take advantage of the situation to get the Syrians enmeshed? Syria has been trying for 12 years to work out a political compromise with Christian ex-

tremists. It's not possible. It's as if Syria had reached a political agreement with the Muslim Brotherhood at Hama." (In February 1982, Syria bloodily crushed a Muslim Brotherhood uprising killing at least 10,000.) "The Christians are not 'Falangists,'" he noted, "but the Falangists are still Falangists. Amin Gemayel, Geagea (leader of the Christian militia unit known as the Lebanese Forces), Chamoun, they're all the same, bar a few minor differences."

Junblatt was quite clear on the question of the fate of the Palestinians, a delegation of whom was present at Mukhtara: "I believe that an armed Palestinian element is necessary in Lebanon for the Palestinian and Lebanese cause. The Palestinians need to be armed so they can guarantee their survival and continue their struggle, though in a different way than pre-1982. But they cannot be reduced to the status of refugees under the Lebanese army's heel."

"The biggest handicap for everybody is Arafat's attitude towards Syria and Syria's attitude towards Arafat. Now there isn't a chance of Arafat going off course, stupidly, as usual. Feres is not going to hand Jerusalem over to him any more than my friend King Hussein is going to give him Amman. The road to Palestine runs through Moscow and Washington. Arafat is in too much of a hurry. I can understand that. I know him well. But I don't see Palestine becoming a reality for the next generation. It's a new crusade."

Did he have a solution for the war of the camps which still continues? "A peace plan in Beirut cannot survive with the war of the camps. Arafat has done what he wanted to do. He has partly succeeded, but it's time to stop for the sake of these wretched refugees in Shatila and Bourj al-Barajneh who are dying."

At any rate, the struggle against the Palestinians, said Junblatt, was responsible for the break with Amal. "Since the first 1985 war of the camps, our

alliance with the Shi'ite movement had been vulnerable. The war of the camps caused a split. In any case, it's difficult to forge an alliance between the Druze and Shi'ite communities. But perhaps an alliance may be possible between the PSP and Amal as political parties."

For the 38-year-old Walid Junblatt, who inherited the dynastic leadership of the Druze community as well as his father's Arab nationalist aspirations, the rise of the Hizbollah is all the more dangerous as it parallels Christian "extremism." "I'm continuing my father's struggle for Arabism," he said. "But unfortunately, with the Maronites looking to the West and the Shi'ites turning to Persia, what's going to be left of Arabism in Lebanon? Time is not on our side. Religious movements are springing up. Political parties are being driven to the south of Lebanon and are replaced by Iran, a fanatical Muslim Iran which has money."

"The Hizbollah movement owes an explanation on the relations between the United States and Iran. The American arms deliveries to Iran are a very shady business. I understand the case of the hostages is a human problem that needs to be settled. But there's a political issue that's more important than Terry Waite (the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury's special emissary who disappeared in Lebanon two months ago) and the others. There have always been relations between Persia and the Jews. It's a constant. Persia would like to have an outlet on the Mediterranean."

Can Syria tolerate the influence of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah movement? "I don't think it's in Syria's strategic interest to have an Islamic government in Lebanon. That's a danger. Syria cannot accept it. But it has other considerations, like the Gulf war, for example."

Where relations with Syria are concerned — they are strained, to say the least — Junblatt wanted to be realistic. "We have the sea, Israel and Syria," he said. "We chose Syria for reasons of tradi-



Walid Junblatt

tion and self-interest. Forty days after my father's death (assassinated 50 metres from a Syrian roadblock), I went to Damascus because of everything that had happened. We're Arabs and Damascus is important for us. We Druzes have always been the border guards of Islam and Arabism. We'll never be Israel's border guards. Who wants to be that? Stupidly enough, certain Maronites and now certain Shi'ites."

Ten years after Kamal Junblatt's assassination, how did he assess the record of his own political experience? "I think I have more or less brought my father's dreams and hopes to fruition. We have a party and institutions. Before now, there was one man. And in addition we now have our

own small militia (the best-trained in Lebanon which gets direct Soviet help on weapons) and that's the most important guarantee. If I become a road accident casualty (a reference to his father who was machine-gunned in his car), it's important there should be someone else to take up the reins."

It is a pragmatism he badly needs to steer his way among the pitfalls. Until such time as these hypothetical political reforms (in which he has hardly any confidence for the moment) come to pass, Walid Junblatt, now the sole master of the Shouf mountains — the Christians were driven out in September 1983 — is developing the Druzes' territory and protecting the community's interests as well as he can.

LETTERS

Setting the record straight

To the Editor:

ALLOW me to comment on some points of your editorial "Aegean dispute lives on" (Jordan Times, March 30, 1987), which may have led to some misconceptions regarding the dispute over the continental shelf of the Aegean:

1. The crisis in the Aegean of last week would have not arisen if Turkey had accepted Greece's longstanding proposal to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Already the undersecretary of the ministry of foreign affairs in the Greek government summoned the Turkish ambassador in Athens on March 26, 1987 and again proposed to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

Greece, as it has stated many times in the past, is ready to enter into negotiations with Turkey so that this dispute, which is of a strictly legal nature, is settled through the proposed impartial judicial procedure.

2. The substance of the dispute is not the question of the 12-mile limit of territorial waters, but the delimitation of the continental shelf. According to the U.N. Law of the Sea, agreed upon in 1982 by almost all nations of the World, islands have their own continental shelf. So Greece's stand is based upon International Law, Conventional and Customary, as well as existing international practice.

3. It is not true that Greece declared its intention to drill for oil off Thassos island. The declared intention was that of the chairman of a foreign oil-consortium which has a concession in this respect.

The Greek government has submitted to Parliament, as a matter of urgency, a draft law which authorises it to buy the shares of the foreign consortium and therefore the question of "how, where and when" drilling takes place will be a decision of the Greek government and nobody else. Thus, the statements of the foreign consortium chairman had not any value and cannot be taken as an excuse for the Turkish reaction, as the Turkish government has been officially notified about the Greek intention.

I hope that moderation will prevail upon the other side so that a solution could be found to the above dispute based on International Law, thus eliminating this cause of friction.

Hannibal Vellidis
Ambassador of Greece
Amman

Taiwan: Next target of China's reunification

By Kathy Chang
The Associated Press

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — With negotiations finally completed on the return of Hong Kong and Macao to China, all eyes have turned to Taiwan, the final but much more difficult target of Chinese reunification.

When Portugal and China on Thursday initialled the agreement to end Portuguese administration of Macao in 1999, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan called it an "important step ... in striving for the realisation of the grand goal of the reunification of the motherland in this century."

The most important step, however, remains the most elusive — the reunification of the Communist-ruled mainland and Taiwan, the island seat of the rival Chinese nationalist government.

Peking promised that Macao, a tiny enclave on the South China coast, could retain its capitalist system for 50 years after it reverts to Chinese sovereignty as part of a "one country, two systems" policy.

The accord followed a pattern established in December 1984 by the Chinese-British agreement on the return of Hong Kong in 1997,

when the British lease over much of that colony expires.

Peking has urged the Nationalists to discuss reunification based on "one country, two systems" and has promised that Taiwan could keep its army, intelligence operation and capitalist system.

Britain and Portugal, which found their colonial rule of Hong Kong and Macao increasingly untenable with Chinese calls for reunification, accepted the "one country, two systems" resolution.

Taiwan, however, is ruled by the Chinese Nationalist Party, which fled to the island in 1949 after being defeated by the Communists in a civil war on the mainland. The Nationalists still claim to be the rightful ruler of all China and reject all Communist overtures as "sugar-coated poison."

Hu Fu, professor of politics of National Taiwan University, said most Taiwan residents "don't want a Communist system, and don't even want to consider the pattern of 'one country, two systems' afraid of what it would mean for the thriving economy."

Taiwan's per capita income of \$3,748 last year was about 10 times the per capita income of mainland China.

"If the Communists use military force, I believe most people will fight against them," Hu said.

"Reunification with Taiwan is a much more difficult goal than Hong Kong and Macao," Hu predicted a lengthy stalemate, but said the Nationalists might enter talks with the mainland on certain practical issues.

Taiwan might eventually discuss transportation and family visits, but not reunification, Hu said.

But a ranking government official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said greater international pressure to enter reunification talks was likely with the completion of negotiations over Hong Kong and Macao.

"More and more foreigners will take into account that talks can solve reunification problems, and the pattern of 'one country, two systems' could end military confrontation," he said.

"But we are a sovereign state and we will not accept provisions which apparently downgrade this country to a local government under Communist China," he said.

Although a Communist invasion of Taiwan is considered unlikely, many people believe China would take military action if

Taiwan were to announce its independence. "The United States is Taiwan's chief arms supplier and major trading partner."

Both the Nationalists and Communists maintain Taiwan is a part of China, but the possibility of an independence movement recently came up with the formation of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party, whose members are primarily native Taiwanese.

The party alarmed both the Nationalist and Communist governments with its position that the people of Taiwan, of which no more than 15 per cent are from the mainland, should have the right of self-determination.

Democratic Progressive Party officials, who have accused the Nationalists of not representing all Taiwanese, have advocated a plebiscite on the island's future.

Opposition lawmaker Chin Lien-Hui said that an option to having to choose between the status quo or Communist rule would be the establishment on Taiwan of a country of permanent neutrality.

Democratic Progressive Party spokesman Yon Ching said his party does not believe the Communist overtures and has no plans to talk with the Chinese leaders.

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New Occasional Paper discusses theory, practice of Islamic banking

ISLAMIC banking, once fully operational, can result in efficient resource allocation while maintaining the effectiveness of monetary policy, according to a Fund study. But the transition from a conventional banking system may entail considerable adjustment. *Islamic Banking*, by Zuhair Iqbal and Abbas Mirakhor, looks at the theoretical precepts of Islamic banking and at the problems associated with putting theory into practice. The study, which is No. 49 in the Fund's Occasional Paper series, focuses particularly on interest-free banking — one of the salient features of an Islamic financial system — and on how the absence of a predetermined rate of return affects business arrangements as well as the allocation of financial resources.

To analyse the practical application of an Islamic banking system, the study looks at the experience of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, both of which have recently attempted to introduce such a system on a comprehensive basis. The authors find that while these two countries have made major strides, the changeover has entailed some difficulties. These relate primarily to the lack of appropriate legal frameworks, inadequate financial infrastructure, and the unavailability of non-interest-based instruments to finance fiscal deficits. On the other hand, the authors say, implementation of the new system has neither been disruptive nor has it adversely affected monetary policy.

One of the key distinguishing features of Islamic banking is its prohibition against the charging of interest. Islam argues that lenders whose funds are used for capital investment purposes should receive an appropriate share of the profits rather than the predetermined fraction of income represented by interest. An Islamic financial system therefore disallows interest while encouraging "true profit as a return to entrepreneurial effort and to financial capital." The paper stresses, however, that the absence of interest is by no means an accurate description of the system as a whole.

In essence, banks operating in an Islamic system perform the same functions as banks in a more traditional banking system; they act as financial intermediaries and as administrators of the economy's payments system. A major difference, however, is that banks in an Islamic system face fewer solvency and liquidity risks than their counterparts in more traditional systems. The paper explains that under an Islamic banking system, bank deposits can take the form of investment deposits or demand deposits. The latter earn no return but bear no risk of loss to principal. Investment deposits, by contrast, share in the profits — and losses — of the bank. Banks' lending arrangements follow similar rules, with the banks (as owners of financial capital) providing financing to agent-entrepreneurs (who contribute their time, effort, and labour) on the basis of explicit profit-sharing rules.

The most common types of profit-sharing arrangements for banks operating under an Islamic system are the following:

- **Mudharabah** — an agreement between one or more partners in which banks provide the financial capital and the other partners provide the human capital, and
- **Musharakah** — a form of business arrangement involving a number of partners who pool their financial resources to provide the capital needed to undertake a commercial or industrial activity.

All financial risks under both types of arrangements are borne by the owners of the funds and not by the entrepreneurs. Profits are apportioned among the partners according to predetermined shares.

In August 1983, the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted the Law for Usury-Free Banking, a comprehensive decree designed to bring financial activities in line with Islamic precepts. The law specifically prohibits banks from charging or paying interest, specifies how bank deposits are to be

treated, and regulates the lending activities of banks. Banks were given three years to convert all their operations to comply with the Law.

The most significant economic aspect of the Law, according to the paper, is that it attempts "to forge a closer relationship between financial intermediation and real economic-asset creation without resort to an interest rate." As in conventional banking systems, Iranian banks may accept current and savings deposits, but they may pay no return on these. To attract this type of deposits, banks are allowed to offer such incentives as nonfixed prizes or bonuses in cash or in kind; reductions in (or exemption from having to pay) bank commissions and fees; and priority in the use of banking facilities. Deposits may also take the form of short-term or long-term investment deposits, both of which earn a rate of return based on the bank's profits and on the investment maturity.

The authors recognise that it is too early to determine the effectiveness of the new system, since relevant data are available only for the first full year. Still, it would appear that the effectiveness of monetary policy has remained broadly unaffected. At the same time, the data indicate that the Iranian banking system has had relative success in converting deposits into the forms allowed under the new system, but "the asset side shows a much slower pace in this conversion."

The paper notes that the banking system has been able to use less than half of its investment resources for providing credit to the private sector; most credits extended have been for short-term facilities. This suggests that the sources have been used primarily to finance commercial and trade transactions.

According to the authors, the slower pace of adjustment on the asset side reflects the inadequate supply of commercial bank personnel trained in handling long-term financing. Prior to the introduction of the Law, the authors explain, long-term financing was typically handled by specialised banks, with commercial banks concentrating primarily on short-term lending. However, steps are being taken to train bank staff so as to permit appraisal and financing of investment projects in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

In contrast to Iran's once-and-for-all transformation to an interest-free financial system, Pakistan has opted for a gradual process of Islamisation. This process began in 1979-80, "when the specialised credit institutions in the public sector reoriented their financial activities toward non-interest-bearing operations." The Islamisation process continued over the next four years, with domestic commercial banks allowed to accept deposits on the basis of profit-and-loss sharing (PLS) and with steps taken to develop non-interest-bearing financial instruments in which to invest the deposits.

The first phase of the transformation process in Pakistan ended on January 1, 1985, when the authorities took formal steps to transform the banking system into one where all operations were conducted on the basis of no interest. However, foreign currency deposits or loans from abroad are exempt from the regulations, and transactions with the government continue to be conducted on the basis of interest.

According to the authors, "the stress has been on introducing new modes of financing without, as far as possible, altering the basic functioning and structure of the banking system." This, together with the gradual pace of transition, has made it easier for Pakistani banks to adapt to the new system. The country has therefore avoided disruptions in lending activity, with a large proportion of financing carried out at a cost similar to the lending rates charged previously.

The introduction of the new system has led to the creation of additional financial instruments, the paper observes. In turn, this has probably facilitated the development of financial markets and

enhanced the potential for greater intermediation. According to the authors, these developments have not had an adverse impact on the ability of the monetary authorities to regulate the banking system or on the effectiveness of monetary policy.

The lending operations of Pakistani banks under the new system are typically carried out under one of the following allowable modes of financing:

- interest-free lending, on which banks may charge a service fee;
- trade-related financing, for which minimum and maximum rates of charge are fixed by the State Bank of Pakistan; and
- investment financing, with profit-sharing ratios determined by the State Bank of Pakistan and losses shared among the financiers.

Liabilities of Pakistani banks under the new system are typically composed of current account deposits, which earn no profit, and PLS deposits. The latter earn a rate of return based on the profits of the bank holding the deposits, (differential rate of return among banks are viewed as encouraging competition). According to the paper, these rates of return have, in general, been higher than the interest rates paid prior to Islamisation. The paper points out that PLS deposits are not guaranteed, so that losses of principal are possible under this system.

The limited experience of Pakistan and Iran so far shows that they have encountered similar difficulties in implementing Islamic banking. One of these is the concentration of bank assets on short-term trade credits rather than on long-term financing. This is an important problem, the paper cautions, because in addition to being inconsistent with the intentions of the new system, "the heavy concentration in a few assets might adversely affect the stability of banks' asset portfolios and increase risk."

There are a number of reasons for this concentration of assets, the paper explains. Because short-term types of financing are permitted under the new system are similar to interest-based banking, they require few changes to lending procedures. In addition, shortcomings in business ethics, relative to what is required under Islamic principles, and the reluctance of borrowers to share information about their operations may have discouraged banks from taking equity positions in enterprises. Another reason for the preponderance of short-term loans, according to the authors, is that institutional structures such as capital markets are not developed sufficiently to facilitate the growth of investment-type lending. Furthermore, they add, commercial banks at present lack expertise in project evaluation, and this "has tended to militate against investment-type lending."

As for borrowers, their immediate concern has been to keep the cost of credit unchanged, and short-term lending operations have made this possible.

A second problem encountered by both countries is the difficulty in financing budget deficits under a non-interest system. The study emphasises that finding a way to finance such deficits is "central to a further evolution of the Islamic banking system, since the government accounts for a major component of demand for credit."

For the time being, Iran has dealt with this problem by decreeing that all financial transactions between public sector agencies and enterprises (including nationalised banks) take place on the basis of a fixed rate of return — which is not considered interest. The government can thus borrow from the nationalised banking system "without violating the injunctions of the Law."

In the case of Pakistan, the paper says, not all of the government's financing is being carried out on a non-interest basis. In large part, this reflects the difficulties faced by the Pakistani government in reducing its deficit either by raising additional revenues or by containing expenditures. But, the authors maintain, this is also a direct consequence of the problems that the country has had in devising modes of

financing not based on interest. In addition, certain specific pressures will need to be addressed. These include the lag in adjusting the legal framework to accommodate new banking practices, the arbitrary determination of rates of return and charges, and the need for revamping the procedures for settling disputes.

The problems faced by Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in implementing Islamic banking stem from the inadequacy of their financial infrastructures, limitations of their legal frameworks, and difficulties relating to fiscal policy objectives and instruments. In neither country, for example, is there a well-defined legal system that specifies the domain and limitations of property rights and contracts, and that corresponds to the banking system and Islamic law. The lack of such a legal system, the paper argues, "may have strengthened the environment of uncertainty, limited long-term investment, and forced the banking system to concentrate its asset portfolios in short-term transactions."

Pakistan has attempted to deal with this problem by setting up special banking tribunals to handle Islamic-based contracts, since neither the regular courts nor existing contract and corporate laws are able to handle such contracts. But this is short-term remedy, the paper stresses, "and the problem will continue to persist until the legal system and the ... laws have become more attuned to the legal requirements of the new banking system." The problem is somewhat different in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where the legal system is already based on Islamic law. Here, the paper says, the main problem is the absence of a law that focuses explicitly on the rights and limitations of private property of individuals. This has made entrepreneurs and banks reluctant to engage in long-term profit-sharing project activities.

Another major constraint on the successful implementation of Islamic banking in these countries, and one that is "quite intractable," is the lack of appropriate non-interest-based instruments for financing budget deficits. The solution to this problem requires work on three fronts:

- conducting fiscal policy according to Islamic precepts, which require that such policy be "efficient and responsible" and that the government be able to justify and rationalise all its expenditures;
- ensuring that the tax structure is appropriate so as to discourage tax evasion; and
- devising financial instruments that would permit government borrowing to take place at a nonfixed rate of return.

The third problem faced by these two countries in trying to implement Islamic banking is the lack of an appropriate financial infrastructure. On a general level, there is a lack of familiarity among businessmen and entrepreneurs with regard to the Islamic rules of business ethics. On a more specific level, there is a "long-standing problem of inadequate education and training on the part of the staff and personnel within the banking system." Detailed project appraisals and the monitoring of projects, the authors emphasise, require banking personnel who have a high degree of expertise in banking and finance as well as knowledge of the types of Islamic financial transactions and their requirements. Providing training to banking personnel is therefore imperative, they maintain, as is the need to develop budget financing instruments designed specifically for an Islamic-type financial system. This should go hand-in-hand with steps aimed at resolving technical difficulties in developing and putting into operation new financial instruments to permit banks to diversify their asset portfolios.

Correcting these inherent problems, the paper suggests, will go a long way toward ensuring that Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran succeed in their efforts to implement Islamic banking — IMF survey.

Pakistan: Comparisons of Interest Rates and Rates of Return Under Profit-and-Loss-Sharing (PLS) Deposits¹

		Notice Deposits		Savings Deposits		Six-Month Deposits		One-Year Deposits		Two-Year Deposits		Three-Year Deposits		Four-Year Deposits		Five-Year and Longer-Term Deposits	
		Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS	Non-PLS	PLS
1981	June	5.3	—	—	—	7.8	8.6	9.4	10.9	10.4	12.2	10.5	12.7	11.2	13.7	12.0	14.2
	December	8.0	—	—	—	7.8	8.7	10.0	11.2	10.2	12.5	10.6	13.0	11.3	13.9	12.2	14.4
1982	June	5.8	—	—	—	7.8	8.6	9.8	10.8	10.3	12.0	11.1	12.7	12.0	13.6	12.3	14.1
	December	6.3	—	—	—	7.8	8.2	9.9	10.5	10.6	11.5	11.0	12.1	12.0	13.1	12.2	14.0
1983	June	6.3	—	—	—	7.6	8.3	9.9	10.5	10.5	11.8	10.8	12.2	11.8	13.0	12.4	13.6
	December	6.3	—	—	—	7.6	7.7	9.9	9.9	10.5	10.8	10.7	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.8
1984	June	5.5	—	6.5	—	7.6	7.5	9.9	9.9	10.5	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.8	12.5	12.5	12.5
	December	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.0	9.5	10.1	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.3	13.1
1985	June	—	5.4	—	6.2	—	8.3	—	10.8	—	11.1	—	12.2	—	13.2	—	14.2

¹ Rates of return offered by the nationalized banks, which constitute about 95 percent of the banking sector.

Data: Pakistan authorities; State Bank of Pakistan, *Monthly Bulletin*, May 1985



Mules stare impudently at the onlooker as they haul cotton from a field in this 1970 painting by Clementine Hunter, 100-year-old primitive artist. Granddaughter of a slave, the artist picked cotton in Louisiana well into young womanhood, then became a house servant at Melrose Plantation. Her paintings, long considered valuable because they chronicle days gone by, are increasingly hailed for their colour, form, and vitality.

Clementine Hunter, ex-cotton picker, paints a century of bright memories

By Kenneth C. Danforth

National Geographic

NATCHITOCHEs, Louisiana — When Frenchie came home to die, Clementine cared for him in sorrow. Then he did die, as he'd announced he would. After Clementine came home from the funeral, she couldn't sleep. She'd loved her son with consuming love. Now he had gone away and would not come back, and she had to paint. That was Clementine Hunter's way.

She painted an open grave, with Frenchie soaring out of it, already fitted with angel's wings, heading for a hole in the sky that would take him to the Promised Land.

The scene of Frenchie's leaving strikes with primal force. The painting may be the most emotional of Clementine Hunter's 5,000 to 7,000 paintings; but it is not alone in its communion with her deepest feelings.

Plantation memories

And Clementine Hunter has had a lot of time to feel. In December 1986 her admirers celebrate her 100th birthday. The occasion means little to one whose richest images erupt from a plantation past.

On the wall of her trailer is a plastic relief of the Last Supper and a proclamation from Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, making her an honorary colonel and aide-de-camp. President Carter invited her to the White House; she wouldn't go because they said she'd have to fly. Lots of people fly, a friend told her. "They crazy, too," she said. She's seen an airplane, though, and painted it; the propeller is on the tail.

One of America's most-admired artists picked cotton well into young womanhood. Then

she became a house servant and did the laundry and ironing at Melrose Plantation until the owners recognised her ability as a cook.

She worked on the plantation until she was about 75, and for years would work all day, then walk the dirt road to her shack to cook for her family before earning the right, not to sleep, but to paint. Once she started to paint, it became her obsession. Yet she never held a brush until she was about 53 years old.

Clementine Hunter has never been more than 100 miles from the rural parish where she was born. It is doubtful whether she has been addressed as "Mrs. Hunter" a dozen times in her life. She signs her paintings with her initials superimposed, but, even though she knows better and used to draw it the other way, she reverses the initials.

She cannot read or write. It doesn't seem to matter. She grasps anything within reach — window shades, shoe boxes, paper sacks, snuff bottles — with gnarled fingers and floods it with bright colours until an exuberant narrative unfolds.

Compelled to paint

Today is her last day on earth, one thinks, seeing her brush jab the yard-square plywood palette and stroke a dead white surface until it comes to brilliant life.

Clementine Hunter paints. Rough-and-tumble schoolyards, decorous but perilous courtyards, even more dangerous lots outside honky-tonks, throbbing cotton gins, lively funerals, river baptizings, pecan-tree thrashing, joyously successful fishing expeditions, and, in characteristic whimsy, chickens pulling enormous loads of cotton.

In her banana-frond-shaded Nativity scenes, the wise men present a black Mary with three gifts. A cake wrapped in cellophane, a box of candy, and a big squash known as a cushaw. She paints entirely from memory. "Anything that come into my mind, I paints it," she says. "Anything."

She painted evocative abstracts for a while, but quit, protesting, "they make my head sweat."

"Clementine has documented a way of life on southern plantations," says Thomas N. Whitehead, a journalism professor at Northwestern State University of Louisiana. "Her role as a participant who can tell us about those days is unique. She lived it and she can paint it."

Whitehead is one of a small group of Natchitoches academics who believe the well-being of Clementine Hunter is their noblest purpose. Several times a week for 20 years, Whitehead has driven seven miles through the cane river cottonfields to her small trailer to supply her with brushes, oil paints, and other needs, such as fried chicken. She, in turn, has devoted her due, upbraiding him for any lapse.

Mildred Bailey, dean of the same university, is another of Clementine Hunter's benefactors. On a recent visit to the trailer to help her sort out a financial problem, Dr. Bailey first had to contend with the tiny, wizened artist's pique at a perceived transgression by Whitehead.

Waiting for salt meat

"I got a pretty cabbage over there," Mrs. Hunter said, "and it waitin' for that salt meat Tommy supposed to bring me to go with it."

At the end of an hour's visit,

her expressed concern as Dr. Bailey departed was, "Tell Tommy to get on out here with that salt meat he promised, or my cabbage is gone rot."

In the sweltering parlor of her trailer, Mrs. Hunter sits in an overstuffed chair with her aluminium walker beside her. Her rosary is looped around one handle of the walker. On the floor is a cup into which she spits her depleted snuff. She cannot rise from her chair unassisted, so someone must take her stick-like arms and help her up to the walker. She has arthritis and her eyesight is failing, yet every day she shuffles down the narrow passage to the sun-drenched clutter of her studio and feverishly, passionately, attacks her canvas.

Clementine Hunter's sudden emergence as an artist is as astonishing as the unfolding of a rhyssalis. One day in 1939, when she was already many times a grandmother, she saw that a New Orleans artist who had come to Melrose to paint magnolias had discarded some old tubes.

She approached Francois Mignon, a French writer who lived on the plantation, and asked, "Do you think I could paint a picture?" Mignon's response was to find her an old window shade and a few brushes.

As Mignon subsequently wrote, "At 5 o'clock the next morning, she tapped on my door again, explaining that she had brought me her first picture. I took one look at it (and) nearly fell out of the sight of it."

Thus she began. The life of the plantation had been hard — and still was — for that granddaughter of a slave. But she would not wait until life was perfect before she celebrated it. She would not wait for somebody else to immortalise her son Frenchie. She'd do it herself.

"Cyprus receives its share of terrorist trouble," Yiangou said. "Since 1985, bombs have exploded in Nicosia at the home of the Palestine Liberation Organisation representative and at the Israeli embassy. Bombs have also killed the Iraqi Airways office and killed the airline's manager outside his home."

The offices of Royal Jordanian, suffered a 1985 grenade attack, while two bombs found outside the Libyan embassy failed to explode.

"Protection is always increased according to threats against (such places) or to dangers as they occur... We are worried and take measures at airports and ports up to international standards," Yiangou said.

one for 399 and Germany with one for 321).

But the force is spread-thin. Yiangou said the ratio dropped to one for 258 if such additional tasks as immigration and collecting municipal taxes and fines were taken into account.

"For a Greek Cypriot population of just over half a million we also have a flow of tourists that is double our population," he said. "We have no restrictions on people entering Cyprus and do not exclude certain nationalities. The small number of visitors we suspect of illegal activities we ask to leave."

The police have to protect 22 foreign diplomatic missions, many of which are at odds with their neighbours in the region.

Hartsdale, New York, firm that specialises in sports surveys.

"It's a growing phenomenon," says Lauer. "Some people have been doing it for years, but it went unnoticed because it's a hidden activity," camouflaged by garden-variety pedestrians out with their dogs or on their way to the corner shop to buy some milk.

"You can see joggers, but you can't see walkers," said Lauer. In December, Urban Hiker — which bills itself as "America's exclusively to walking equipment" — opened a shop in New York devoted exclusively to walking equipment.

The owner, 27-year-old George Pakradonian, told Reuters he came up with the idea while managing a more traditional shoe store for his father.

"Customers always said they wanted walking shoes," said Pakradonian. "So I decided to open a store that sells just that."

While walking has emerged as the latest fashion in fitness, exercise walking was first recommended years ago by cardiologists and other physicians to patients suffering from heart and lung disease, obesity and other health problems.

Walking one mile at a pace of at least three miles an hour burns 100 calories. Exercise walking may also improve cardiovascular efficiency, lower blood pressure and reduce body fat, according to Dr. James Rippe.

Exercise buffs walking — not running — to fitness

By Jenny Abdo

Reuters

NEW YORK — Put away the aerobic dance tights and the jogging suit. A less strenuous remedy for wide thighs and flabby bellies is becoming as chic as high-fibre cereal.

It is called walking and it's the latest American fitness craze. Walking has been rediscovered as an activity that burns calories, trims the body and fortifies the heart.

Last year, 30 million Americans paced through neighbourhoods, city streets and shopping malls regularly for exercise, according to a New York Sports Data firm.

And some 1.9 million Amer-

icans walk at least 30 miles a week.

Already, this breed of walkers — most of whom have never exercised before — outnumber runners, tennis players, and nearly every other type of part-time athlete.

Few are defectors from jogging and many are younger women who have shied away from rigorous exercise or older folks whose doctors have told them to exercise to stay alive.

They have transformed walking into a formal exercise by adding speed, time and a lot of sweat.

"The walking trend is at a stage now where running was in the early 1970s," said Harvey Lauer, of American Sports Data Inc, a

Hartsdale, New York, firm that specialises in sports surveys.

"It's a growing phenomenon," says Lauer. "Some people have been doing it for years, but it went unnoticed because it's a hidden activity," camouflaged by garden-variety pedestrians out with their dogs or on their way to the corner shop to buy some milk.

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Mandlikova romps to easy win in Washington tourney

FAIRFAX, Virginia (R) — Top-seeded Hana Mandlikova duly ended unseeded Barbara Potter's run of surprise victories in the \$150,000 Washington Women's Tennis Tournament with a 6-4, 6-2 win in the final.

The Czechoslovak Australian Open champion, who has not dropped a set all week, claimed her third title of the year with another confident and competent display against her fellow 25-year-old.

Potter, ranked 35th in the world, started well and dropped only one point in her first three service games.

But after Mandlikova broke serve with a forehand passing shot for a 4-3 first set lead, any hopes Potter had of repeating her win over fourth-seed Zina Garrison began to fade.

Mandlikova held her own serve with an ace to go 5-3 up and then secured the first set in the 10th game with two service winners. Potter had no answer to Mandlikova in the second set as the world's fourth-ranked player romped into a 5-0 lead.

The American staged a brief revival in the sixth game when she saved a match point with a forehand winner and went on to



Hana Mandlikova ... stoops to conquer

break Mandlikova.

She held serve to trail 5-2 but it was only a temporary stay of execution for Potter as the

Czechoslovak reeled off three accurate winners on the way to securing the \$30,500 first prize Sunday night in the eight game.

Young Belgian star heads for Internazionale Milan

BRUSSELS, (R) — Enzo Scifo, Anderlecht's Belgian international midfielder, will sign for Internazionale Milan before the end of this week for more than 100 million Belgian francs (\$2.7 million), Anderlecht manager Michel Verschueren said Monday.

Verschueren told Reuters only minor problems remained in negotiations between Scifo, 21, and the two clubs, but there was no doubt a deal would be clinched.

Scifo, whose precocious skills won him the Belgian Player of the Year award at the age of 18 and made him a crowd favourite, is likely to replace West German Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, who is

due to leave Milan at the end of this season.

Scifo's transfer comes just two weeks after Anderlecht was knocked out of the European Champions' Cup by West Germany's Bayern Munich.

Contacts between Scifo, a Belgian of Italian extraction, and the Italian club started two years ago.

Scifo has won 24 caps. He was an important member of the Belgian team which reached the World Cup semifinals in Mexico last year.

Born of Sicilian parents, he changed his nationality to Belgian to play in the national squad at the 1984 European Championships in France.

Britain's Lyle wins TPC golf in sudden-death playoff

PONTE VEDRA, Florida (R) — Britain's Sandy Lyle captured the prestigious \$1 million Tournament Players' Championship (TPC) when he beat American Jeff Sluman on the third hole of a dramatic sudden-death playoff.

In 1985 British Open champion Lyle rolled home a six-foot putt to par the third extra hole — the tough 440-yard, par-four 18th — and won the \$180,000 first prize and with it valuable 10-year qualifying exemption from the PGA tour.

Lyle, who shot a final round 70 to Sluman's 69, snatched victory after never looking totally at ease during the nerve-jangling playoff.

The Scot had to scramble to match Sluman's par at the first extra hole, the par-five 16th, after running through the green with his third shot and coming to rest three feet short of a drop into water.

Then the little-known 29-year-old American fired a magnificent tee-shot to within five feet of the pin at the 135-yard, par-three 17th as Lyle played safe and

finished up more than 35 feet away.

But as Sluman steadied himself for a match-winning birdie attempt, a prankster from the gallery dived into the lake surrounding the green and clearly broke the American's concentration.

Sluman returned to the address after composing himself but allowed his putt to drift right and the pair halved the hole and moved on to the 18th as darkness began to fall.

There they played identical second shots to the pin and both ended up a yard apart off the back of the green.

Lyle seemed to have made another error when he chipped well past the hole. But Sluman squandered the opportunity by not chipping far enough and leaving himself a 10-foot uphill effort for par.

It was his first mistake of the day and one which cost him dear. He rolled his putt four feet past the cup as Lyle stepped up to slot home his effort and clinch victory.

Platini's future in 'hands of God,' says Juventus

TURIN, Italy (R) — Italian soccer champion Juventus is taking legal action to try to keep veteran French international midfielder Michel Platini next season, Club Chairman Giampiero Boniperti said Monday.

"The matter is in the hands of our lawyers," Boniperti told Reuters.

Juventus is contesting an Italian Soccer Federation decision that only two foreign players be allowed at each club on the grounds that it contravenes European Community rules on workers' freedom of movement.

"All we are doing is trying to follow the laws of the EEC," Boniperti said.

Welsh international striker Ian Rush is due to join Juventus next season and the club still has Dane Michael Laudrup on its books, but it also wants to keep Platini, who has been playing some sparkling football during the last few league games.

"It is not as if we want six or seven foreign players," Boniperti said. "But nothing is clear yet, everything has still to be discussed and Platini's future is in the hands of God."

The Juventus case could be heard in the European high court if the Italian federation refuses to change its rule.

The federation decided to keep its two-player restriction after lobbying from poorer clubs who say rich teams like Juventus would be able to buy in the most expensive European talent.

Pakistan fears violence in India during cricket cup

NEW DELHI (R) — Crowd violence marred the Pakistan cricket squad's recent triumphant tour of India, and its manager and captain fear serious law and order problems at Indian venues for the World Cup in October.

Imran Khan led the Pakistanis to victory over the Indians in the final test after four draws, winning Pakistan's first test series in India. Pakistan also topped the reigning World Cup champion by five wins to one in the one-day internationals.

The series, which ended last week, was contested amid crowd violence that disrupted play at three cities.

Pakistan manager Nazeer Ahmed told Reuters that India would need to take measures to solve the problem before finalising the venues for matches in the World Cup, to be staged jointly by India and Pakistan from Oct. 8.

He said that two of his men, fast bowler Wasim Akram and batsman Javed Miandad, were injured by stones thrown by spectators during matches on the tour.

"I think the law and order system totally failed at Ahmedabad and Nagpur ... we have serious reservations about playing at those venues in future," Ahmed said.

Indian cricket officials have said they will discuss the issue. During the recent series officials confirmed Ahmedabad as the venue for the fourth test,

after local government officials guaranteed tight security to prevent a recurrence of the Hindu-Muslim violence that claimed at least 50 lives last year.

The first test was originally scheduled for Ahmedabad from Jan. 30, but was shifted to Madras after another round of sectarian violence in Ahmedabad, in India's western Gujarat state.

"Zimbabwe plays India at Ahmedabad and New Zealand faces India at Nagpur, and I can tell you they will be far less tolerant of this kind of behaviour than us," Ahmed said.

Imran Khan told reporters at Jamshedpur, where his team played its last match, that he had feared serious injury to his men during the tour and advised Indian cricket officials to impose some form of punishment on misbehaving crowds.

Khan took his team off the field temporarily at Ahmedabad after some of the 25,000-strong crowd hurled stones and bottles at Pakistani fielders.

Play was disrupted for 50 minutes before Indian batsman Sunil Gavaskar cooled tempers by reminding spectators that they were in the native state of Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence.

Ahmedabad police, who did not intervene for fear of worsening the situation, said later an anticipated full house of 60,000 for a World Cup tie could be beyond their control.

Jaguar wins sportscar championship

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, Spain (R) — American Eddie Cheever and Brazilian co-driver Raul Boesel gave Jaguar its second successive World Sportscar Championship win after six hours of hard racing in the heat of Andalusia.

Cheever, who was banished to the second row of the grid and fined \$5,000 for failing to sign on

for the race, took the lead two-thirds of the way through when both factory Porsches faltered.

The lead car driven by West German Jochem Mass and France's Bob Wollek suffered a broken transmission and the Porsche of world champion Derek Bell of Britain and West German partner Hans Stuck had gearbox problems.

Bell managed to finish third, despite losing fourth gear halfway through the race, behind the second-placed Porsche driven by Dane Kris Nissen and Volker Weidner of West Germany.

The Spanish Grand Prix track was littered with crashed and abandoned cars behind the eight finishers of the 23 starters of the 1,000-kilometre race.

Malta holds Portugal to 2-2 draw

FUNCHAL, Madeira (R) — Malta's mainly part-time side held Portugal to a 2-2 draw in a European Soccer Championship qualifying match to gain its first-ever away point of the competition.

The visitor could just as easily have won the Group Two game as it was 2-1 ahead with only 14 minutes left when Jorge Placido spared Portugal's blushes with a swerving 20-metre shot high into the net.

The shock result left third-placed Portugal in a hopeless position five points adrift of leader Italy while Malta, the perennial punching side of Europe,

celebrated its first away point since entering the championship 25 years ago.

Portugal began the Sunday night match slowly, allowing Malta's defence plenty of time to organise, though poor marking gave Placido a free header from a Veloso cross in the 12th minute.

Apparently thinking Placido's effort was going wide, keeper Cusset failed to move and watched the ball go in off a post.

Malta was seldom troubled after that and its growing confidence in counter-attacking paid off 11 minutes later when Mizzi scored from the penalty spot after a team-mate was pushed in a

goalmouth scramble.

Twenty-one minutes after the interval Malta shocked the home crowd in the Atlantic holiday island of Madeira when it took the lead through a well-taken goal by Carmel Bussuttil.

Placido's late goal did little to dampen the joy of the Maltese players, who leapt about the field as if they had won the championship when the final whistle went.

Tradition-bound English soccer faces fundamental changes

By Larry Siddon
The Associated Press

LONDON — English soccer is making fundamental changes to its 100th birthday, fresh attention was focused on soccer's ailments by two announcements last night, and is looking for ways to solve another trouble spot, too: the rising demand for valuable land occupied by stadiums in blue-collar neighbourhoods.

Centuries-old rivalries among teams with predominantly working-class supporters have made soccer into England's national pastime.

But unruly behaviour in stadiums and financial squeezes on teams — problems mirroring social and economic conflicts in British society as a whole — are prompting changes.

Soccer officials and observers of the sport say reforms are essential, even though it means farewell to traditional practices that gave English soccer its distinctive flavour.

"It's important the game learns how to break down its prejudices," said John Williams, a sociologist at Leicester University who has studied soccer and its problems. "We have been afraid in the past that football (soccer) has not always understood all the arguments before it made its deci-

sions."

As the professional game in England prepared to celebrate its 100th birthday, fresh attention was focused on soccer's ailments by two announcements last night.

— 108-year-old Fulham football club was put up for sale and could be playing its final season. — Starting next season, at least half the spectator areas of every professional soccer stadium in the country will be reserved for the host club's members.

Fulham Chairman David Bulstrode said Feb. 23 that the club from southwest London, cradle of some of the sport's biggest stars, would merge with Queens Park Rangers, another professional club.

Craven Cottage, Fulham's stadium near the Thames River, will be razed and replaced by luxury apartments by Marler Estates, a property development company Bulstrode heads.

Marler Estates bought the club and the stadium for about \$9 million last May. Income from the proposed apartment development was estimated at \$19 million.

Former players and longtime fans screamed "foul!" eighty members of the House of Com-

mons requested an investigation. Critics said soccer was falling into the hands of "asset-strippers."

David Bloomfield, a spokesman of the Football Association that governs the sport, said there have been cases where soccer clubs sold their stadiums and used the proceeds to finance new playing grounds.

"But it seems to be, looking at the Fulham case, that an individual was going to benefit from this sale," Bloomfield said.

Bulstrode eventually called off the merger and said he would try to sell Fulham to soccer interests. He set a March 25 deadline for finding a buyer.

But the club's plight set off a round of soul-searching in the sport.

"The economics of local football astonish me," said Desmond Morris, the author, sociologist and soccer fanatic from Oxford. "I don't know how the clubs keep going. By rights, half of them should be economically."

Superstars like Bryan Robson of Manchester United earn £110,000 a year. Transfer fees, which one club pays to the other for a player, can run to £2 million.

Teams in debt stay afloat by selling players, getting bank loans or securing financial aid from the local government. Businesses sometimes help out with advertis-

ing contracts and sponsorships.

Tottenham Hotspur, the only English League member whose stock is publicly traded, says it lost £1.2 million in the six months ending last November. And the Spurs are one of soccer's best draws, a First Division team with an explosive offence and admiring fans all over the world.

Smaller clubs, according to various reports, regularly roll up losses of £750,000. Second Division Leeds United sold its stadium to the city council for £2.5 million to pay off debts, with the council in turn guaranteeing to keep the stadium for soccer for 125 years.

"We were £1.6 million in the red and hemorrhaging to death," Leeds Director Maxwell Holmes said.

Bloomfield said the Fulham problem was ignited by its location in one of the many areas of London where economic boom times are changing blue-collar neighbourhoods into upscale preserves. Other city clubs face the same circumstances, he said.

"When football started out, the grounds were right slap-bang in the middle of working-class areas. And the locations now ... would make very nice sites for development," he said.

London has 12 league teams. Many other cities have at least two, and the list of rural clubs

within an easy drive of each other is endless.

In such cases, Morris said, Mergers would make economic sense. But the traditions that built soccer in England have kept it from clearing this hurdle, he said.

"Passionate emotions are aroused" when mergers are mentioned, Morris said in an interview with the Associated Press. "Because they are local clubs, they are local rivals. And any suggestion of the clubs getting together in that way is immediately attacked because the closer the other club, the more it's hated."

This local loyalty of what Morris calls the "soccer tribe," combined with rising unemployment and higher crime rates across Britain, have been blamed for a wave of thuggery among stadium crowds. It has led to English clubs being barred from Europe, cost governments and clubs millions of pounds for added police at matches and baffled authorities who have tried to stop it.

Stadium uprisings in 1984-85, capped by the deaths of 39 people at the Liverpool-Juventus European Cup Championship match in Brussels, prompted the banning of English clubs from the three main European tournaments. English fans who follow the national team to the continent are watched closely by police.

At home, authorities have banned alcohol on soccer grounds and installed television cameras to watch for potential troublemakers.

With the Fulham merger shock waves still reverberating, the bosses of English professional soccer announced their latest effort to deal with the smashed windows, burning cars and occasional deaths produced by soccer "hooligans."

Under pressure from Sports Minister Richard Tracey, the Football League, home of the nation's 92 professional teams, said that beginning next season at least half the spectator area of each stadium would be set aside for those holding that club's membership cards.

The league long had resisted membership seating plans. It even penalised Luton Town, which went to members-only attendance this season, by taking away lucrative tournament dates.

But the image of the nation's soccer fans as cutthroat villains had lasted too long, soccer officials said.

"The view that the visiting fan is sacrosanct may have to change," John Smith, Luton's chief executive, said.

Travelling fans and occasional ticket-buyers still will be welcome under the 50 per cent plan. But some officials worry that if violence continues, the government will press for members-only admission nationwide. And that, the officials said, could change the face of the crowd.

"Every Saturday, we have about 400,000 people watching the matches, and a lot of them are people who go only a few times a season. It would make it very difficult for those people to go," Bloomfield said.

Morris said that would be especially felt at clubs such as Oxford, which usually plays to less than its 14,500 home capacity.

More young fans and families have been seen at this year's matches at Luton, with the threat of outside violence gone. That is the goal officials aim for in the membership programmes.

"It will make the clubs more clublike. It will change the atmosphere a little bit," Morris said. "But then Luton has done this and it seems to work extremely well."

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Cinema Tel: 675573
OPERA
MAIN BALWAAN
Performances: 12.00, 3.30, 6.15, 8.00 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 677420
PLAZA
KELLY HEROES
At 3.30, 6.15
CARMEN
At 8.30

Cinema Tel: 622198
RAGHADAN
THE HOME LAND CALL
Performances: 12.15, 3.00, 5.00, 9.45

Dollar, Tokyo stocks nosedive

TOKYO (R) — The dollar nosedived against the yen in Tokyo Monday and the stock market tumbled as fears of an all-out trade war between the United States and Japan triggered panic selling by investors, dealers said.

With Tokyo running out of options to cut its trade surplus and placate Washington, dealers said the only way out might be unilateral action by the United States to bring Japan to heel.

Just the hint of that possibility was enough to send Japanese investors scurrying to unload dollars and domestic shares Monday, especially in those companies likely to be worst hit by any U.S. action.

Last week, Washington decided to slap \$300 million in tariffs on Japanese electronic goods from April 17 because of Tokyo's alleged failure to live up to their agreement on trade in computer microchips.

Although both sides are doing their best to play down the dispute — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige Sunday predicted the chip row would be settled soon — investors are not willing to take any chances, dealers said.

Battered by waves of Japanese selling, the dollar plunged to a record low 144.70 yen at one point Monday, before staging a slight recovery to end the day at 146.20, still nearly three yen below its close here on Friday.

The dollar also lost ground against the West German mark, shedding 1½ pfennigs to finish here at 1.8010.

The dollar's plunge and mounting friction between the United States and Japan over computer chips stopped last week's rally in Tokyo share prices dead in its tracks, brokers said. The stock market average ended 550.45 points lower at 21,627.57.

Dealers said the currency market shrugged off perhaps as much as \$2 billion worth of Bank of Japan intervention as it relentlessly drove the currency lower in the belief that was the only solution to the U.S.-Japan trade problem.

A lower dollar would make American goods more competitive on world markets while increasing the price of imports into the United States.

Only last-minute comments by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone saved the dollar from ending

at a record low against the yen, dealers said.

Mr. Nakasone told parliament that the Group of Six industrialized nations — Britain, Canada, France, Japan, the United States and West Germany — had agreed in Paris last month to hold the dollar above 150 yen.

Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa weighed in with the observation that each of the six had aggressively intervened in the market to try to ensure that happens.

He later told Japanese reporters he expected the dollar to rebound as soon as domestic investors stopped dumping the U.S. currency.

Although Mr. Nakasone's comments continued to give the dollar support as the European trading day began, dealers in Hong Kong saw them as a sign of weakness rather than strength. "I think Nakasone is desperate," said a foreign exchange manager for a U.S. bank.

That feeling is widespread in the market and means Japan will probably have as little luck convincing the foreign exchange market as it does in placating the U.S. Congress, trade analysts said.

World loses — or misplaces — \$388 billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the first half of the 1980s the world lost — or may be just misplaced — more than \$388 billion, according to figures collected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

It calls this sum a "discrepancy," something like the money you can't find in examining your monthly bank statement against the cancelled checks.

Adding up the figures of their 151 member countries, the fund's bookkeepers tallied \$388 billion more in debts than in credits for the years 1980 through 1984.

The discrepancy began to show in the late 1970s, peaking at \$113.9 billion in 1982. Though the total has gone down since, a report that the fund plans to publish in June will say it is still large.

The last figure available is for 1984: \$95.2 billion.

Because the sums are so big, the IMF is worried. It points out that they cast doubt on all its

huge compilations of statistics, on the conclusions it draws about the world's economic situation and on its suggestions on what to do about it.

So three years ago, it appointed a "working party" headed by Mr. Pierre Esteva, a high-level official in the French ministry of finance, to look for the money or at least to come up with some ideas about what happened to it. A summary of their work appeared earlier this month in the IMF survey, a fund publication.

Investment income turned out to be a major problem.

"Countries receiving capital were able to identify and record income payments, while countries whose residents placed funds

abroad had an incomplete record of receipts," the summary said.

The summary does not mention capital flight, the widespread practice of people in countries with shaky economies sending their money somewhere safe without telling their own governments about it.

They often choose the United States or Switzerland. That way they lose nothing if their governments devalue their currencies. And often, their buying power increases significantly if they bring their money home after the devaluation.

Capital flight is illegal in some places; in others it's just considered "portfolio diversification."

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., based in New York, estimates that between 1983 and 1985, wealthy people in 10 Latin American debtor countries sent \$44.2 billion abroad.

Nor does the summary mention sending money abroad that has

been earned through drug sales or other illicit activity. People in those businesses avoid close contact with their countries' tax and trade officials.

Legitimate businesses also may fail to report. The U.S. General Accounting Office, which makes investigations for Congress, said earlier this month that it surveyed 1,679 businesses and found 559 of them listed smaller amounts of interest and dividends on their income tax returns than they actually received.

Another problem is posed by "offshore" financial centres — places like Liechtenstein and the Cayman Islands, where the government make a point of knowing nothing about businesses registered under their laws. They "complicate the tracing of funds," the summary said.

So do new financial devices that shift assets from banks to "nonbanks" such as pension

funds and insurance companies.

"The debtor often does not know whether the creditor is a resident or nonresident," the summary complains.

The Esteva group found other sources of discrepancies.

Shipowners in Greece, Hong Kong and Eastern Europe failed to report the money they made on freight or the international spending of their fleets, it said.

It also had trouble with some official bodies, which pay out money without getting a tangible return.

"On the official side, much of the discrepancy results from a lack of data on the operations of international institutions, especially of the European Community," according to the summary.

Among its other financial activities, the European Community makes loans to Third World countries and transfers some funds among member governments.

Egypt seeks Kuwaiti investments

KUWAIT (R) — An Egyptian trade team arrived Sunday for a five-day visit, seeking to boost Kuwaiti investment in the most populous Arab country.

The delegation, led by Mr. Ezat Ghaidan, a senior business official, was met by the chairman of Kuwait's chamber of commerce and industry, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Hamad Al Sagr.

Sheikh Sagr visited Egypt several weeks ago to study prospects for new investments, which Mr. Ghaidan said touched on

many projects.

He told reporters his country offered big opportunities for investment in many areas, especially construction, industry and what he called land reform.

Talks which started Sunday might include a review of real estate ownership and investment laws, he said, adding that Cairo encouraged Arab cooperation and was determined to add to its investment facilities.

Most Arab states, including major aid donors like Kuwait,

broke diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 following its peace treaty with Israel.

But political ties have improved over the past year, and were given a further lift when Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak attended last January's Islamic summit in Kuwait.

Sheikh Sagr, quoted by the Kuwait News Agency, said Sunday: "We attach great interest to investing in Arab countries and particularly Egypt."

Rolls-Royce announces record profits

LONDON (R) — Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero-engine maker which is due to be sold off within the next two months, smoothed its path to the private sector by announcing record profits for the past year.

Rolls-Royce chairman Sir Francis Tombs said pre-tax profits in 1986 climbed to a record £120 million (£192 million) from £81 million (£130 million) in 1985, marking the third successive year of improved results.

"I am very pleased with our results and very confident about our future," Sir Tombs told a news conference.

He said the civil airliner sector of the market provided the major part of the 12.5 per cent jump in turnover last year to £1.8 billion (£2.9 billion).

Boasting a record order book, he said Rolls-Royce's prospects in the private sector were encouraging, but said he had no idea when it would be floated on the stock exchange.

"It's not our decision, it's the government's decision. What they've said is late April/early May," he said.

Nor would he speculate how much the British government might reap from the sale, the latest in a long list of state-owned companies that have been returned to the private sector since Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives won power in 1979.

Private forecasts suggest Rolls-Royce might bring in up to £1 billion (£1.6 billion) for the treasury, providing a large slice of the cash the government plans to raise through public asset sales in the new financial year beginning next month.

In his annual budget statement, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson said the government was aiming for receipts from its denationalisation programme of £5 billion (£8 billion) for 1987-88.

The government plans to borrow only £4 billion (£6.4 billion)

over the same period, down dramatically from the £7 billion (£11.2 billion) borrowed in the financial year which ends March 31, 1987.

The government also announced that it was planning to sell its remaining 32 per cent stake in the oil firm British Petroleum during the 1987-88, which is likely to bring in around £4.7 billion (£7.5 billion).

The huge success of the privatisation of the national carrier British Airways last month indicates that the public could also be attracted by the glamour of the Rolls-Royce name.

"The market perception (of Rolls-Royce) is very favourable," Mr. Tombs said. "The name is a synonym for reliability."

He said he had no idea how many investors might be attracted to the flotation, but felt the "romance" of the company might appeal to small investors while the big London financial institutions would also find the shares attractive.

A pathfinder prospectus for people interested in buying shares in Rolls-Royce will be published early next month.

BAHRAIN (R) — Gulf Arab states must coordinate monetary policies if they are to link their currencies in a common framework and achieving this may not be easy, Gulf International Bank said Monday.

Economist Henry Azzam said differing national priorities among the Gulf states and varying abilities to control domestic liquidity may make an agreement difficult to support.

But he added agreement on a system, including the possible break of a traditional link with the dollar, would have many benefits for the Gulf region.

The six member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — have held a series of meetings this year to discuss a joint framework for their currencies.

Mr. Azzam wrote in the bank's monthly economic report: "A common exchange system... would be a major step forward in monetary cooperation and should help foster stability and provide depth to the region's financial markets."

One problem remains restrictions placed on the Saudi riyal and Kuwaiti dinar by national authorities anxious to prevent internationalisation of their currencies.

Mr. Azzam said fixing a single peg to link the six currencies "appears to be quite feasible."

Oman's riyal is linked to the dollar at present, while the Saudi riyal, Bahraini dinar, Qatari riyal and UAE dirham are officially linked to the International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Right (SDR) but in practice to the dollar.

Kuwait's dinar is pegged to a basket of currencies reflecting the nation's pattern of international trade.

Gulf states have not indicated what common peg is to be chosen, but Mr. Azzam said the dollar can be ruled out because of the disruption caused to economies by its recent sharp fall.

He said pegging the six Gulf currencies to the SDR would also have disadvantages since the weighting of the components — the dollar, yen, mark, sterling and French franc — does not necessarily reflect Gulf countries' trading patterns.

That would mean a tailor-made basket being adopted.

Mr. Azzam said the predominant dollar peg in the past has led to sizeable capital outflows from the Gulf and placed upward pressure on domestic interest rates to prevent funds being invested in higher-yielding dollar instruments.

He said the new exchange rate policy would allow Gulf currencies to float vis-a-vis the dollar and introduce an exchange rate risk for investing in non-Gulf currencies. This would discour-

age capital outflows.

A break from the dollar would also take pressure off monetary authorities to devalue and revalue currencies.

Meanwhile, a senior GCC official said the private sector could play a major role in developing the economies of member states hit by the drop in oil revenues.

Sheikh Abdullah Al Qwaiz, GCC assistant secretary-general for economic affairs, told a seminar that private sector activity could include such projects as a joint firm to market the products of member states and establishment of a company to finance industrial and services projects.

Sheikh Qwaiz urged businessmen to invest in the petrochemical and metal industries, adding that GCC states had sound industrial and economic infrastructures, enabling the private sector to expand and contribute to regional economic growth.

"But if people think of growth rates similar to those of the late 1970s and early 1980s, I hope they will not be disappointed if I tell them they are looking for a mirage," Sheikh Qwaiz told the two-day seminar attended by some 300 delegates.

He said oil revenues of GCC member states dropped from a peak of \$156 billion in 1981 to \$60 billion last year because of falling prices while gross domestic product fell from \$203 billion in 1981 to \$170 billion in 1985.

OPEC oil output reported below ceiling

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production for March is expected to be an estimated 14.6 million barrels a day, 1.2 million barrels below its ceiling, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Monday.

The authoritative oil weekly,

published in Nicosia, said this was the lowest monthly output by the 13-nation group since it agreed to cut production to 15.8 million barrels a day in Geneva last December.

Despite a month-end surge in output, Saudi Arabia's output was expected to just under three million barrels a day, 1.2 million

barrels below its monthly OPEC quota of 4.133 million barrels, the digest reported.

The weekly said that Saudi Arabia, the biggest OPEC producer, averaged 2.7 million barrels a day in the first week of March, 2.6 million barrels in the second week and 4.3 million in the third week.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.		
One sterling	1.6105/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3033/38	Canadian dollar
	1.8050/60	West German marks
	2.0370/80	Dutch guilders
	1.5050/60	Swiss francs
	37.35/38	Belgian francs
	6.0075/0125	French francs
	1286/1287	Italian lire
	146.30/40	Japanese yen
	6.3150/3200	Swedish crowns
	6.8050/8100	Norwegian crowns
	6.8150/8200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	421.85/422.35	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were sharply lower in late business as the selling which started in the early part of the session gathered pace, leaving shares around their lows. By 1411 GMT Monday the FTSE 100 index was down 32.2 points to 2,016.4. Dealers said the sell off on Wall Street and Tokyo were the signal for early general profit-taking but this built up momentum as leading dollar earners dived with the weak currency. News the U.S. intends to increase tariffs on imports from Japan raised fears the disagreement over a 1986 U.S.-Japanese semiconductor pact could lead to a full trade war. These fears were making for nervous trading ahead of Wall Street's opening. Cable and Wireless fell 10p to 364, partly moving with the wider market but partly in response to concern the company might not be able to skirt its difficulties in building a viable stake in Japan's second international telecommunications network. Other leading shares were damaged by the weak dollar with ICI down 35p to 1,335, Glaxo 47p lower at 1,482, Jaguar down 14p to 584 and Beecham 18p off at 557. The dollar earning leading oils were hit by the currency's woes on the foreign exchanges, despite generally firm crude prices, dealers said. Shell was 30p off at 1,227 while B.P. shed 19p to 917. Lasso fell 8p to 255 ahead of results Tuesday. One dealer described Monday's moves as a profit-taking inspired "attack of vertigo" following the spectacular gains seen since the beginning of the year.

Horoscope and Crosswords not received

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

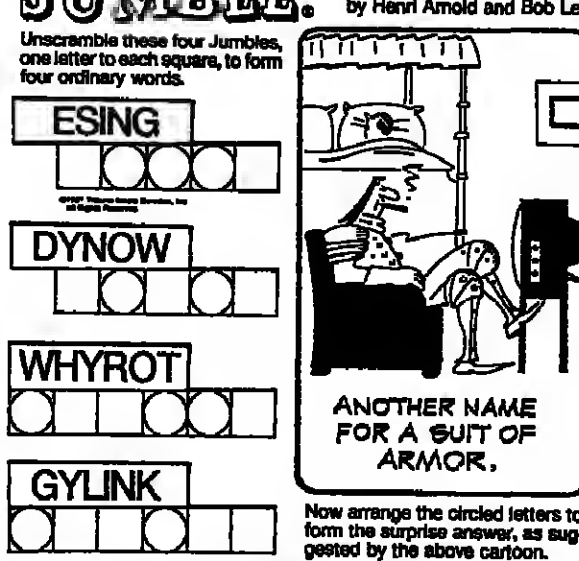


THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"I built us a jacuzzi! All it took was a barrel, some water and 250 lively frogs!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



ANSWER: A "JUMBLE" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: VAPOR ROUSE MOHAIR HAWKER
Answer: The loofer put more hours in his work than this — WORK IN HIS HOURS

Aquino declares 'open season' on Communist rebel hit squads

MANILA (R) — President Corazon Aquino Monday declared "open season" on Communist assassins operating in Manila as guerrillas shot flaming arrows at government forces in one of several clashes reported to have killed 24 people.

Mrs. Aquino's spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, told reporters she wanted an open season against Communist hit squads in the capital and backed raids on suspected rebel safe houses.

"You cannot just gun down law enforcers in public and then forget the whole thing. You don't do those things," he said.

Police have blamed the murders of 12 policemen in metropolitan Manila in the past few weeks on hit squads known as "sparrow units" because of their swiftness.

No single major incident was reported by the military during the weekend, which coincided with the 18th anniversary of the rebel New People's Army, and

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos called the period generally quiet. But the military said it had killed 11 rebels, including two New People's Army commanders, in three incidents. These included two operations against rebel strongholds in remote and mountainous parts of the country.

The state-run Philippine News Agency, reporting a series of isolated firefights over the past few days, said three government troops and one civilian were killed by suspected rebels elsewhere around the country.

The army's major setback occurred in the remote northern

town of Isleta where rebels shot flaming, petrol-soaked arrows into a camp of the paramilitary civilian Home Defence Force — killing seven troopers as they fled from the flames.

Although reports of fighting can take days to reach military headquarters in Manila, defence sources said they saw no sign that the rebels had carried out pledges to celebrate their birthday with major attacks on government troops.

"There were no major incidents," Gen. Ramos told reporters.

In the capital police said they arrested several members of Communist hit squads in a series of raids on alleged rebel safe-houses in Manila. The police also said they had shot and killed two rebels in a separate incident.

The leftist Partido Ng Bayan rejected the claims, saying party members arrested in the raids

were not urban guerrillas but ordinary political workers.

Party spokesman told reporters weapons seized in the raids had been planted by police. "The raid was a big propaganda event for the administration," one declared.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Aquino retorted: "In a war like this I don't think there are any prohibitions whatsoever."

Mr. Benigno said Mrs. Aquino had approved the raids. Mr. Benigno quoted Mrs. Aquino as saying: "I feel the raids were justified so long as they can prevent the assassination of policemen and so long as they (the police) are very protective of the human rights of the people who are involved."

In a statement, the Partido Ng Bayan accused the authorities of conducting a deliberate campaign against its involvement in the May 11 general election.

Seoul, Pyongyang agree to prime ministerial talks

TOKYO (R) — North Korea agreed Monday to a South Korean proposal for talks between the two countries' prime ministers and suggested a ministerial-level preparatory meeting on April 23.

North Korean Prime Minister Li Gun-Mo made the response in a letter to his southern counterpart Lho Shin-Yong, the North Korean Central News Agency, monitored here, said.

Mr. Lho had suggested the prime ministerial meeting in a letter on March 17, the agency said.

The agency said Mr. Li, assenting Monday to the meeting, added: "If the premiers' talks are held, the North and the South will be able to discuss all the wide range of problems indispensable to detente and then remove confrontation and distrust and successfully promote multi-channel talks in a good atmosphere of reconciliation and unity."

Mr. Li suggested holding the first round of preparatory talks at the Tongil Pavilion, on the northern side of the border village of Panmunjom.

In his March 17 letter, the South Korean premier also proposed talks in Panmunjom this month on Pyongyang's plan for a huge dam and hydro-electric plant on the upper reaches of the Han River.

Seoul says the project could be used to cause catastrophic floods in the South as an invasion prelude.

Mr. Lho also proposed that Red Cross talks aimed at reuniting some 10 million Koreans separated from their families in the 1950-53 Korean War be resumed in Pyongyang next month, along with trade talks at the same time in Panmunjom.

North Korea on March 3 renewed a proposal for high-level talks aimed at reunification of the peninsula.

Pyeongyang broke off economic and Red Cross contacts last year in protest against joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises on the peninsula.

In Seoul a Foreign Ministry official said the North Korean reply was being carefully studied, but gave no other details.

In 1980 North and South Korea agreed in principle to hold a prime ministerial meeting, but Pyongyang scrapped preliminary discussions, accusing the South of "fascist anti-Communism."

In 1985 the two sides began Red Cross, parliamentary and trade talks and scores of families exchanged visits for the first time since the Korean War.

The 1950-53 war left such a legacy of bitterness that it was not until 1971 that the two states first broke the ice, starting with Red Cross talks and later coupling them with political dialogues.

Barely a year afterwards, Pyongyang halted the main talks, demanding that the South abandon its anti-Communist stand.

'U.S. fears Soviets can decipher embassy codes'

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. officials fear the Soviet Union can decipher coded messages sent from the U.S. embassy in Moscow and elsewhere after two U.S. Marine guards let Soviet intelligence agents inside, Newswatch magazine has reported.

The magazine quoted unnamed Reagan administration officials as saying the embassy has reduced its radio and "secure" telephone communications because of the affair.

This has left it with only diplomatic pouches and "insecure" telephone lines, it said.

Newswatch quoted the officials as saying the communications "nightmare" could get worse when Secretary of State George Shultz visits Moscow on April 13 to discuss arms control and will need to talk in confidence with President Reagan back in Washington.

"It's the communications crisis as bad as you can imagine," one official was quoted as saying. Marine Sergeant Clayton Lonetree and Corporal Arnold

Bracy, who face a court martial for spying and who could face the death penalty if found guilty, let Soviet KGB officers into the embassy at night on numerous occasions, according to charges against them.

The Marines then allowed them into the embassy communications center where they examined "instruments, appliances, documents and writings," the magazine said.

Newswatch said that officials fear the Soviets now have the ability to decipher secret coded messages sent from the embassy and to break U.S. codes elsewhere in the world.

The New York Times said Monday Sergeant Lonetree gave conflicting accounts of his role in three interviews with investigators.

The newspaper cited 23 pages of declassified memoranda from investigators, made available by Lonetree's lawyer William Kunstler.

Venezuelan police confirm capture of Italian extremist

CARACAS (R) — Venezuelan police said they had captured right-wing Italian extremist Stefano Delle Chiaie, an explosives expert and disguise artist who has been a fugitive from justice in Europe for 17 years.

Delle Chiaie, 49, is wanted for a list of violent crimes, including an April, 1980 train bombing in Bologna in which more than 85 persons died. He was arrested Friday in a flat in the downtown Chacaito section of Caracas, after a 3-year police investigation.

Porfirio Valera, director of the Department of Intelligence, Security and Prevention (DISIP), told a news conference Delle Chiaie is one of the most wanted terrorists in Europe and has escaped capture in half a dozen countries.

"Do you know what he told us when we arrested him? He said 'congratulations,'" Valera told reporters.

Delle Chiaie, known as "Cacola," was arrested after attempting to flee the flat where he lived.

Haiti votes overwhelmingly for a new constitution

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — Haitians have voted overwhelmingly for a new constitution which includes a clause banning supporters of former dictators Francois and Jean-Claude Duvalier from holding office for 10 years, according to first results.

Information Ministry official Anaise Chavannes told a news conference that of votes counted from 215 of Haiti's 1,496 polling stations, 99.81 per cent had been in favour of the constitution.

The military-civilian National Council of Government has ruled Haiti without a constitution since Jean-Claude Duvalier, son of Francois, fled the country on Feb. 7, last year after thousands of people took the streets in anti-Duvalier riots.

The official said the 384,953 votes counted nationwide represent 12.9 per cent of eligible voters. Up to 50 per cent of the electorate is expected to have voted nationwide once all the returns are counted.

Voters said the anti-Duvalier clause was the most important in influencing their vote, and Bob White, a former U.S. ambassador heading an independent observation team said: "We are seeing a massive vote against the past."

Eighty-five per cent of Haitians are illiterate so ballots were distinguished by colour: White for yes, yellow for no. Every voter had one of each and discarded the unused one.

Only one violent incident was reported when a gunman in the provincial city of Jeremie tried to keep people from voting, according to a Haitian radio report.

The election generated intense excitement after 42 elected and 20 appointed members of a constituent assembly finished drafting the constitution on March 10. Fewer than 10 per cent of those eligible voted in October's assembly elections.

The low turnout was widely blamed on government failure to explain the issues, but some people stayed away from the polls to protest of 20 assembly members being appointed by the government.

Many politicians challenge the legitimacy of the assembly but few condemn its work, the 298-article constitution.

Key clauses prevent supporters or henchmen of Francois Duvalier or Jean-Claude Duvalier from holding public office for 10 years. Francois — known as "Papa Doc" — ruled the country from 1957 until his death in 1971, seven of those years as self-proclaimed president for life. His son — "Baby Doc" — took over as president for life in 1971.

In the new constitution, the president and prime minister have divided powers.

It also declares that all religions are legal, including voodoo, which most Haitians practise and which previous constitutions outlawed.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Now it's trash wars in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — The rotting pile of garbage, once a passive feature of west Beirut street corners, has gone native. It's quite possible it may explode. "I run fast every time I have to pass one of those stinking piles," said university student Rami Saadi. Other pedestrians give the rubbish heaps a visibly wide berth. More than 30 small explosions have jarred west Beirut since Syrian troops deployed last month. Mostly they are sticks of dynamite hidden in the omnipresent heaps. So far nobody has been hurt by the misadventure bombs, but many cars have been damaged and windows broken. Garbage collectors, back at work when the Syrians first came in, are now scared and the piles of garbage are growing again. "It's a problem," said one. "I don't want to risk my life for a pile of trash."

Hand-made beds built for American dogs

LONDON (R) — The British are building a gift for the American dog which has everything — a hand-made solid walnut four-poster bed priced at £1,500 (£2,400). A U.S. mail order company commissioned the British firm Brights of Nettles to manufacture the beds, which have orthopaedic inner-spring mattresses and come fitted with bottom sheets and feather duvets. A bedroom suite, with matching wardrobe, chest of drawers and bedside tables, will be available for £2,000 (£3,200), a spokesman for the British firm said.

Women protest against drugs trade

MADRID (R) — Thousands of women wearing white scarves have marched in Madrid in protest at a growing drugs trade which has turned many Spanish children into addicts and petty criminals. Organisers said about 5,000 women were joined in the demonstration by priests, trade unionists and politicians. "We are calling on concerned citizens to fight against the unchecked sale of heroin and cocaine, against police complicity and administrative inaction," said a spokeswoman for the Mothers Against Drugs Organisation. Father Enrique De Castro, who has set up vigilante groups in poor areas of Madrid, told reporters they had denounced more than 200 houses and streets in the capital where drugs are traded. While Spain's Interior Ministry has welcomed the initiative, it denies accusations from community groups that police ignore the rampant drug trade and in some cases receive bribes from drug traffickers. Spain's Socialist government last year launched a \$2-million plan to fight drug abuse which includes stiffer penalties for traffickers, more money and manpower for law enforcement and improved treatment for addicts. According to official figures, up to 125,000 Spaniards use heroin, some 80,000 take cocaine, about 500,000 are addicted to amphetamines and up to 1.5 million smoke cannabis.

Reagan jokes about wife and Regan

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan joked about the reported row between his wife Nancy and fired chief of staff Donald Regan, according to a U.S. television network. At the annual Gridiron Club dinner, the network said Mr. Reagan told of a lunch meeting he had arranged between Nancy and Regan. "It was just Don and Nancy and their food tasters," the president was quoted as saying. Regan was replaced last month by former Senate majority leader Howard Baker after weeks of reports that Mrs. Reagan was unhappy with his job performance. The closed-door Gridiron Dinner brings top U.S. media executives together with high government officials for a night of feasting, back-slapping and political satire.

Woman believed killed by crocodile

BROOME, Australia (AP) — A large crocodile attacked a young American woman swimming in a remote river, police have reported. The woman was missing and believed dead. The 3-metre-long beast has not been sighted since the attack, said a police official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. Monday morning, a seaplane with wildlife officials and police aboard left Broome for the Prince Regent River to search for the woman. Two speedboats left the mining island of Koolan at daylight for the river, 400 kilometres away. Broome police Sgt. Jeff Cox said. He said the woman had been identified as Ginger Meadows, 24, but "the details are very sketchy because the area is so remote." Cox said. Cox said the river is 800 kilometres north east of Broome, an old pearl-hunting town on the barren coast of West Australia, and is inaccessible by road. He said the woman apparently dived off the yacht, which was anchored at the mouth of the river, to swim to a rubber raft. But she was grabbed by the crocodile and pulled underwater, he added. "The area is well-known for crocodiles," Cox said. The yacht, with six people aboard, was on its way around northern Australia, bound from Broome to Darwin, after attending the America's Cup yacht races in Fremantle in February, he said.

No AIDS vaccine expected this century

NEW YORK (AP) — The complex nature of the AIDS virus is likely to prevent development of an AIDS vaccine in this century, U.S. surgeon general C. Everett Koop has warned. "A cure I think is very, very general," Koop said in an interview aired on CBS News. "And a vaccine for this very complicated virus I don't think is in the cards for this century." In Washington last week, experts including Dr. Robert Gallo of the National Cancer Institute, a co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, said a vaccine should be ready for general use by the mid-1990s. But Koop, noting the tenacity and complexity of the deadly virus, was less optimistic. "Vaccines take a long time to develop," he said, noting that it took 19 years to produce a vaccine against hepatitis B. This is a much more complicated virus," Koop said. He called tests of experimental AIDS vaccines "the very earliest preliminary tests, and before we have a vaccine available for use is a long way down the pike." Without a vaccine, public education is crucial in fighting the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), Koop said.

'Twilight Zone' trial nears end

LOS ANGELES (AP) — After nearly seven months of testimony, both sides in the manslaughter trial resulting from a fatal accident during filming of the movie "Twilight Zone" appear ready to let the jury decide Hollywood's case of the year. "There's not much more to say," a defence attorney confided outside court. "The jury has heard as much as it needs to hear." What the jury has been hearing for the past month is the defence case, an abbreviated presentation compared to the five-month marathon of prosecution witnesses. The defence has tried to contradict charges that the five men on trial caused the deaths of actor Vic Morrow and two children through recklessness and negligence. The jurors have heard from two defendants, Director John Landis and helicopter pilot Dorsey Wingo, who chose to take the witness stand in their own defence. Their three colleagues — Associate Producer George Foley Jr., Production Manager Dan Allingham and special effects supervisor Paul Stewart — have decided to remain silent. All five are charged with involuntary manslaughter in the July 23, 1982, accident in which a helicopter crashed on top of Morrow, 53, Myca Dinh Le, 7, and Renee Chen 6. Jurors must decide if the defendants acted so recklessly as to cause the accident or whether unforeseen events were responsible.

Chinese vice-president meets peace children

PEKING (R) — China's 81-year-old Vice-President Ulanhu played a board game with its 11-year-old inventor as part of a children's mission to lobby governments for world peace.

Michelle Alexander from the United States handed Ulanhu a Chinese flag to move around a map of the world by throws of a dice. A wrong move, such as invading a smaller country, brings penalties, while starting a nuclear war loses the game.

Ulanhu lost 20 points for spying in an otherwise creditable performance at the Great Hall of the People, normally used for state banquets and entertaining foreign dignitaries.

Fourteen children from eight countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States, sang songs, presented gifts and asked Ulanhu what China was doing to prevent war.

Ulanhu cited the government's

planned demobilisation of one million soldiers, adding: "Some countries talk loudly about peace. We pay more attention to real actions."

Vice-Premier Yao Yilin on Saturday told journalists Peking did not rule out the use of force to reunify Taiwan with mainland China.

The children's delegation included 12-year-old Vladimir Senkin of the Soviet Union. His entry to the British colony of Hong Kong was delayed last week because of restrictions there on admitting Eastern Bloc nationals.

The group, sponsored by the private U.S.-based children as the Peacemakers Foundation, has met Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, King Olaf of Norway and President Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union so far on the tour.

Minister's apparent suicide shocks South Africans

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A cabinet minister's apparent suicide from gunshot wounds in a locked house shocked South Africa Monday as his ruling National Party faced challenges in the run-up to whites-only elections on May 6.

Police said they were investigating the death of Environment Affairs Minister John Wiley, but they did not suspect crime. He was found dead in his bed Sunday with a bullet wound in the head.

Mr. Wiley's body was discovered by his wife Jeanne and son Mark, who had to break into their imposing house at Noordhoek, south of Cape Town. Mr. Wiley had a pistol in his hand.

Mr. Wiley, 60, a right-winger in the South African political spectrum, was the only minister of English descent in the cabinet, which is dominated by Afrikaners of Dutch ancestry.

President P.W. Botha voiced grief and dismay. "The devastating news of the sudden death of our colleague has shocked us to the hilt," he said in a statement.

Mr. Botha had earlier visited Mr. Wiley's family to convey his sympathies. A large contingent of police guarded the house.

Chris Hemmis, Cape provincial leader of the National Party (NP), said Mr. Wiley's death had left a void in the political life of South Africa.

The NP has until Tuesday to choose a new candidate for the

Cape constituency of Simonstown which Mr. Wiley had held for various parties since 1966. Nominations for the general election close on March 31.

Mr. Wiley won the seat comfortably in the 1981 election but faced a strong challenge this time from centrist Progressive Federal Party (PFP) candidate John Scott.

His death came as a tough election battle shaped up after controversy over campaign funds for reformist independent candidates. "It's going to be a dirty fight," said the Sunday Star newspaper.

National shock over Mr. Wiley's death, listed as an apparent suicide, diverted the spotlight from this increasingly bitter struggle between the NP and reformists who quit the party to fight the election as independents harking demands for faster changes in the apartheid racial discrimination system.

NP member of Parliament Louis Nel has alleged that the independents, who want to scrap the segregation laws, may have raised funds illegally. Meanwhile Mr. Nel, removed last December from the post of deputy information minister in a cabinet reshuffle, said he was withdrawing his candidacy in a Pretoria constituency to devote his time to private business.

Interviewed on state radio, he denied he had been under pressure to quit from the ruling party.

Pope to start L. American tour with visit to Chile

SANTIAGO (R) — When Pope John Paul visits Chile this week, his every word and gesture will be studied for its impact on a country deeply divided by military rule.

Opponents of President Augusto Pinochet make no secret of their hope that the papal visit will help the struggle to restore democracy.

"I hope that the coming of the Pope will result in concrete demonstrations of the need for our country to return to democracy as soon as possible," said Enrique Silva Cimma, leader of the opposition Radical Party.

The pope will visit Chile for five days during a two-week tour of Latin America that will also include stops in Uruguay and Argentina. The trip will last from Tuesday March 31 to April 13. On Wednesday, April 1, the Pope will step from his plane and

shake hands with Gen. Pinochet, who seized power in a 1973 coup in which Marxist President Salvador Allende died.

He will arrive at a time of tension between the government and the local Catholic Church, whose defence of human rights and support for returning to democracy have often angered the military.

Government anger boiled over earlier this month when a prominent bishop declared that the action of leftist guerrillas was as soon as possible," said Enrique Silva Cimma, leader of the opposition Radical Party.

Church officials say the tension will not stop the Pope from speaking out on controversial questions. "He is going to say things that will not please the government... or those that seek to oppose it with violence," a visit organiser said.

Ulama eases support for Indonesian Muslim party

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's main Muslim organisation, undercutting support for the country's only Muslim-backed political party, has told its membership to vote how they like in next month's general election.

The chairman of Nahdlatul Ulama, Abdurrahman Wahid, told a campaign rally in eastern Java Sunday it was not forbidden to vote for the ruling Golkar Party or the tiny Nationalist-Christian Indonesian Democratic Party.

The Ulama was one of the founding groups of the Muslim-backed United Development Party and claims 12 million active members and 35 million supporters throughout Indonesia, the world's fifth largest country.

Mr. Wahid said he hoped his organisation, which runs Islamic boarding schools and agricultural cooperatives, could work together fully with Golkar, but he stopped short of an endorsement, the newspaper Kompas reported.

Mr. Wahid's failure to give even a lukewarm endorsement to the Muslim party, which has been

rent by internal feuds, may well have disappointed its leaders ahead of the April 23 poll.

The elections are for 400 seats in parliament. Another 100 seats are reserved for military appointees.

The government, with a series of political bills pushed through parliament in 1985, effectively defused religion as a political issue in Indonesia, the world largest Muslim nation, and banned debate on whether the country would become an Islamic state.

The Ulama decided to withdraw from party politics when the legislation came to parliament.

The Indonesian Democratic Party has been wooing the Ulama with party leaders, making well-publicised visits to its schools to ask the group's leaders to their campaign rallies.

The Democrats staged the biggest rally of the week-old campaign when 50,000 of their supporters gathered for a huge motorcade that blocked traffic in Jakarta suburbs.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWEN SHAW
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 8 5 3 2 ♠ A J 10 5 ♣ A J 9 8 6 3
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A.—You hand is progressively worse as the auction has continued. Partner has shown a lot of major-suit cards, so the hand is a complete misfit. Don't think of bidding three spades or four diamonds. Discourage partner immediately by bidding three no trump.
- Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A K 5 3 ♣ Q J 9 2 OK ♠ A Q J 8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—No heart raise will do your hand justice. Game is certain and slam likely. We think the best way to tell partner of your strength is to jump-shift to two spades now, then support hearts at your next turn.
- Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A K 10 8 2 ♠ A Q J 9 3 7 4 ♠ A Q
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?
A.—You must have more than enough material to make 12 tricks, unless the opponents can get two first. The way to tell partner you are interested in slam but are worried about two diamond losers is to bid five spades. It is his holding in the diamond suit that is crucial.
- Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J 5 3 2 ♠ K 10 9 8 3 2 ♠ A J 5
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?
A.—Partner must have a pretty good hand to jump to four hearts in the immediate seat, so it is quite possible that you have a slam on. You can advise partner of this and keep the bidding at a reasonable level by cue-bidding five clubs.
- Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A K Q 9 3 7 8 5 2 ♠ J 10 6 ♠ A 9
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—Even though partner has made a minimum rebid, don't give up on slam. If he has a good diamond suit and a heart control, you could still make 12 tricks. Lay the foundation with an advance cue-bid of three clubs. Your next move will depend on partner's reaction to this.
- Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 7 6 2 7 8 4 3 ♠ A J 8 7 1 ♠ 4 5 4 3
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—In response to a takeout double, a bid of one no trump shows positive values—about 8-10 points. Since that bid is ruled out, you are forced to respond in one of your three-card suits, and you should choose the cheapest. Don't think of your action as bidding a suit; rather, you are supporting one of the suits that partner has shown with his takeout double.